

THE RELIQUARY.

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Relics of the Roman Occupation, Little Chester, Derby.

BY JOHN WARD.

SEVERAL times within the last few years, broken pottery, coins, fragments of querns, etc., belonging to the above era, found at Little Chester, the Roman Derventio, have been duly recorded in the journals of the local Archæological Society, but much that has been found has never been recorded at all. Every year, with little doubt, many objects as above described are turned up in the gardens, or when digging to lay foundations, and most of these receive no notice whatever: an occasional coin finds its way into the box of odds and ends upon the cottage shelf, a worked stone ornaments a rockery, and the larger potsherds are broken up or thrown amongst the rubbish.

Such might have been the fate of a considerable quantity of broken pottery that some labourers turned up last August when digging at the Manor House farm (Mr. Dickens'), had not Mr. Keys, whose antiquarian interest in the locality is well known, heard, and with characteristic promptitude repaired to the spot, and recovered the "find." Subsequently he and the writer made a visit which led to the discovery that Mr. Dickens' neighbour, Mr. Mottram, had in his possession sundry coins, fragments of querns, various worked stones (one in particular most interesting), and a little broken pottery—all found at various times in his garden. He directed them to his uncle, Mr. Williams, Duffield Road, who has quite a large collection of similar objects, mostly found when the foundations of the Great Northern Railway Company's bridge at Little Chester were laid. A recent visit of Mr. Keys to Little Chester, has led to the probable discovery of the Roman cemetery, across which he intends shortly cutting a trench.

The POTTERY must first claim our attention. The beautiful Continental Samian ware, held in the highest repute by the Romans, and the most widely diffused of their pottery, is represented in these "finds" by about twenty or thirty fragments. Several of these fragments have the usual "festoon and tassel" pattern; one has a draped female figure; another a winged

Cupid—all, as usual, in relief. But the majority are quite plain, and obviously formed part of bowls and saucer-shaped vessels of graceful form and smooth sealing-wax-like surface.

A similar number of fragments, apparently of one make, are thin, porous, light in weight, sonorous when struck, dirty white in paste, and with semi-lustrous or waxy-looking surfaces, ranging in colour from a light ruddy chocolate to black, the tint often varying upon the same piece. Some are quite plain, others "engine-turned" (or perhaps better expressed as hatched or milled), several have scroll patterns in relief, not moulded, however, like those of the Samian, but trailed on in slip, and one has a simple "frill" ornamentation. Many of these fragments belong to covered vessels, or rather boxes, elaborately "engine-turned." Mr. Williams has a large piece of a lid; it is slightly conical, about 8 inches in diameter, and was probably surmounted with a knob. No illustration of this class of vessel is given in Jewitt's *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, but there is one in his *Grave Mounds and their Contents* (Fig. 268). The rest seem to have belonged to tall vase-like vessels, one at least being "indented"—that is, with its sides *pushed in* when still plastic, to form undulations or flutings round the body of the vessel. The writer is informed that a firm of potters not many miles from this town have a patent for this very process—truly "there is nothing new under the sun!"

Several fragments of beautifully finished, thin and highly lustrous ware were found at the farm. Two belonged to an indented vessel (similar to Fig. 172 *Ceramic Art*) of close red paste with horizontal lines of "hatched" work. Two others, one scarcely $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness and delicately "hatched," belonging to a small globular vessel, and the other thicker and belonging to a narrow-necked one, are of close blackish paste and with a highly lustrous dark-grey surface.

Pottery of a thicker and softer build, not sonorous when struck, and black throughout, is strongly represented among the fragments. The colour is due to the smother-kiln, several of which, described and illustrated in *Ceramic Art*, have been found upon the sites of the extensive Roman potteries at and around Castor, Northamptonshire. This process consisted in an arrangement for closing the flue at a certain stage of the firing, by which means the carbonaceous fumes of the fire, and those derived from the ground rye or wheat mixed with the clay of which the pottery was made, were pent up and caused to impregnate the contents of the kiln. The surface of this pottery is frequently smooth and with a sort of dull waxy gloss—evidently produced by a burnisher when the paste was almost dry: where the surface is roughish, as left by the wheel, it is generally ornamented by burnished but not sunk lines—hence are only seen distinctly in certain lights. Most of the vessels of which they formed parts, seem to have been of elegant urn character with rims boldly curved outwards.

A coarser variety of this pottery is almost as plentiful. It is

heavier, harder, and in colour approaching a black-grey. The surface is never smoothed as above. The vessels were larger, and apparently of similar shape, only their rims, while curving outwards, were thick and bead-like.

But the larger proportion by far are a series of potsherds ranging from white to buff or light red, of varying degrees of coarseness, but never so fine as the above-mentioned kinds of pottery, nor so coarse as the common red to be described. The hardness and porosity, too, vary. There can be little doubt that most of these were made at the extensive Shropshire potteries. Fragments of *ampullæ* (the one-handed flask-shaped bottles or jugs generally found upon Roman sites) are plentiful amongst these potsherds. But most noticeable and numerous are the fragments of *mortaria*—the domestic mortars of the Romans, which, as the reader will see from the accompanying sketch



(a restoration of one from Little Chester, in the possession of Mr. Williams), differed considerably from the modern ones. They were shallow; the internal surface was thickly studded with broken quartz or iron slag to aid the process of trituration; their rims were strong and peculiar, and had, or usually had, a spout. From the fact that pestles are never found it may be concluded that wooden ones were used. The character of the rims varied considerably, and as a large variety have been found at Little Chester, the writer thought it well worth the while to give a plate of sections (each being one-half the lineal measurement of the original) and notes: they may be of value to readers who make Roman pottery a special study. But first, the *mortarium* as a vessel in use. The small bottom and the heavy rim must have made it very unsteady and awkward when used, unless there were some additional means of supporting it. When the writer saw the fragment of a stone *mortarium* found at Little Chester



belonging to Mr. Williams, here sketched, it occurred to him that the rims of the earthenware ones may have fulfilled a similar function to that of the square projection on this fragment, of which the perfect vessel must have had three or four.* Undoubtedly their function, like that of the rounded projections of the modern pharmacist's marble mortar, was to hold the utensil in place when *let into a bench or table*. In the earthenware mortaria the rims would admirably serve a similar purpose, and æsthetically were well adapted for it. Fig. 1, Plate ix., will explain the arrangement; *a, a*, represent the table top in section, and *b, b*, the mortarium let into it, the rim ledging upon the edge of the table top round the hole, and thus furnishing a firm and steady support to the vessel. The usefulness of such an utensil, fixed in such a manner, is so obvious that the wonder is that some enterprising potter has not long ago re-introduced it.

The mortaria rim-sections shown on the plate fall into two classes—the curve and its derivatives, and the double flange. Of the former, Fig. 2 may be regarded as the perfect type; and of the latter, Figs. 9, 12, and 17 are the simplest forms. In the following list the inches refer to the external diameters of the vessels. Interiors of all, with two exceptions, studded with iron slag.

* Fragments of similar stone mortaria have been found associated with Roman remains in the City of London; and more recently with Romano-British remains at Cranbourne Chase, Wilts., by General Pitt-Rivers; they are shown on Plate L. of his work:

Fig. 2.— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; coarse, heavy, light buff. Other fragments similar; upon two the makers' names are slightly impressed, but now almost illegible.

Fig. 3.— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; heavy, light buff. This refers to the almost perfect vessel sketched above. Another fragment belonged to a larger vessel. A third, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; fine and light in weight, a well defined bead at lower edge.

Fig. 4.—11 in.; well finished, fine, smooth surface, light in weight. Another fragment, rough, whitish. A third, moderately well-finished, light in weight, light buff.

Fig. 5.— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.; coarse, heavy, dirty buff; peculiar in shape, and in having a name, *VIVIVIS* (but the final letter is doubtful—perhaps it is not a letter at all), in an irregular cartouch of chocolate-coloured pigment. Fig. 2, Plate ix., is the exact size of original. The usual method of impressing the maker's name was with a die; as this was moulded by hand, it may be concluded that it is the purchaser's name. This fragment has been submitted to Mr. Augustus Franks, of the British Museum, the Editor of this journal, and the Rev. Canon Raine, of York, all of whom concur that the inscription is unique.

Fig. 6.—Well-finished, whitish; studded with broken quartz. A very unusual shape.

Fig. 7.—11 in.; well-finished, whitish, sandy. Mr. Williams has many fragments of this section, apparently all of one vessel, which possibly was not a mortarium, as its inner surface is not studded.

Fig. 8.—Fine, whitish, light in weight; on the face a double



zig-zag pattern in red pigment.*

Fig. 9.— $13\frac{1}{4}$ in.; coarse, rough, whitish; the face ribbed longitudinally and having a rude pattern of curved bands in similar colour as above. A similar fragment, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; light in weight, porous, and well-finished; ribs indistinct; no pattern.

* This illustration, and all the following ones except the next, are somewhat larger than the objects to which they refer. It was the writer's intention that the sketches should be reduced for the press.



Fig. 10.—10½ in. ; coarse, heavy, yellow, vertically striped with red bands.

Fig. 11.—9 in. ; compact, dirty buff ; obliquely striped as above.

Fig. 12.—9 in. ; rather coarse, light buff, beaded along upper edge. Another fragment, similar, 7½ in., slightly ribbed.

Figs. 13, 15, 16, and other fragments, all belonging to vessels ranging from 9 in. to 10½ in. ; faces ribbed, sometimes strongly so, as in Fig. 15 ; coarse, heavy and yellow.

Fig. 17.—Well-finished, light in weight, whitish.

In general character, the pastes of the second class, with the exception of Figs. 8 and 17, are heavier and yellower than those of the first class.

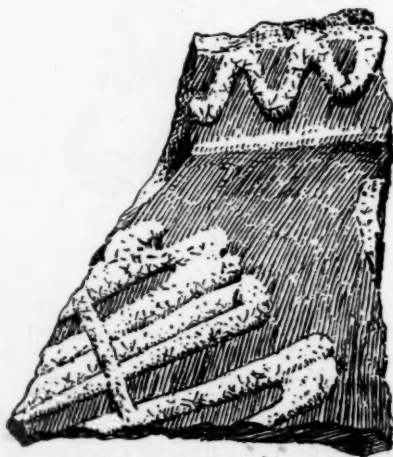
Of a coarse sandy variety of this light coloured ware are a considerable number of fragments of amphoræ—the large, round or pointed-bottomed, two-handled vases used by the Romans for wine, oil, or honey. Upon the handles of several are impressed the makers' names, Fig. 3, Plate x., being the most distinct.

Several fragments of pottery are roughly glazed—the glaze being of a greenish colour with one exception, which is yellow.

Several pieces of glass of similar colour are probably Roman.

There are abundant fragments of the common red pottery. They need no further remark beyond that they represent a variety of vessels—all large.

Amongst Mr. Williams' pottery are several interesting pieces of 17th or 18th century pottery, which deserve a passing notice. Their paste is reddish ; surfaces highly glazed. The ornamentation is of trailed slip of another colour than the ground.



In the first of the accompanying sketches the ground is chocolate, and the ornaments (which are much raised) are yellow and the glaze is much "crazed." In the second sketch,



the ornamentation was produced by drops of slip, and are dark upon a light ground. Similar pottery, made at Tickenhall, Derbyshire, is described in *Ceramic Art*.

THE WORKED STONES. In Mr. Mottram's garden is to be seen much gritstone (which, with little doubt, is derived from the ancient wall, the foundations of which can still be traced in the garden), thrown up into rockeries, and amongst it an occasional worked stone. The more pronounced of these are quern fragments. The upper stone given with section upon Plate x., Fig. 4, is of hard gritstone, 15 inches in diameter, and from 2 to 3 inches in thickness. Its grinding surface is polished in places, and a concave as usual in querns of this period. It is clear that this stone was fitted into some mechanical arrangement for turning it, for on each side of the "eye," which is nearly 3 inches in diameter, is to be noticed the cuttings for a mill rhine, and the excavation on the margin (seen on the plate) still further bears this out.* There are other fragments of querns of very similar character, some beautifully finished, all having a general resemblance in shape to the perfect querns found upon the site of Uriconium, and now preserved at Shrewsbury. An upper-stone has the peculiar wedge-shaped slots radiating from the "eye," as noticed in the fragment from the Haddon Fields barrow, described in the last volume of the *Reliquary*, the only difference being that this Little Chester stone is concave and thin. Fig. 6 is most puzzling. It is extremely nicely finished—no marks of a chisel are to be seen. It is difficult to understand how it could have been used as a mill-stone, for its diameter was only $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 in.† Yet its lower surface is polished, and has the concentric striations which indicate such an use. The reader will

* A sandstone upper-stone of the same diameter, and having a similar section and raised rim round the eye, but without the cuttings for a mill-rhine, was found at Cranbourne Chase (Plate cxx., Fig. 1).

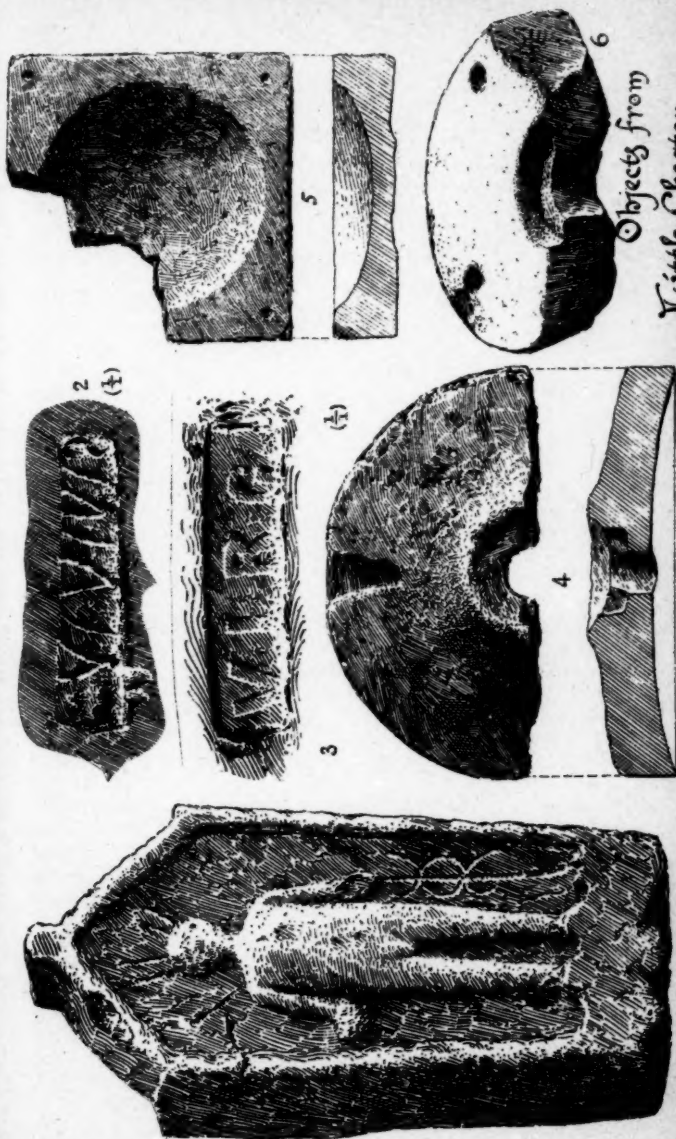
† Since writing the above the writer's attention has been called to a flat upper-stone, barely 4 inches in diameter, found at Cranbourne Chase (Plate cxix. of the above work).

make out its peculiarities from the plate; the small holes near the edge (probably four in the perfect stone) are not deep. Fig. 5 is of very fine sandstone, about 9 in. square and of uncertain use.

But the most interesting relic of Roman Derventio is a carved stone (Fig. 1, Plate x.) 20 in. high, square in transverse section—each face being $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. The top is roof-like and keeled at the ridge, the front and back of the stone terminating upwards in a gable in consequence. On the front, which is surrounded by a raised rim, is depicted in relief a nude male figure, of rude workmanship, but decidedly Roman spirit. This stone was found years ago near the river, and removed to a dark embowered fernery in Mr. Mottram's garden, where the writer first saw it. When it was brought into open daylight certain incised lines were visible upon its front, which when followed up proved to be the insignia of the god Mercury. His left hand rests upon the Caduceus—the winged wand entwined by serpents, given him by Apollo. The wings cannot be traced: the serpents are conventionally represented by two semi-circles and intervening circle, intersected, of course, by the wand. Starting upwards from the god's head are two pairs of lines—the wings of his travelling hat. Over the right shoulder is an indistinct line, which may represent his magical sword. The right arm terminates in a lump, too large for the hand—evidently the purse, his attribute as god of traffic. All these, with the exception of the purse, are inconsistently rendered in grooves instead of raised work; in fact, the execution of the whole is such as to preclude its being the work of a mason. For this reason we must dismiss the idea that it may have adorned a public building. Rather, as representing the god in his capacity of patron of merchants, it may have presided over a Roman officina, or taberna; if indeed it did not fulfil a less honourable duty, for this convenient god was also patron of thieves and pickpockets. And what better patron could these have had? Mercury, to use an expressive term, "bested" his superiors—he robbed Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his sword, Vulcan of his tools, and almighty Jupiter himself of his sceptre! He could make himself invisible, take any form he wished, outstrip all gods in speed! Invested with his power, the thief must succeed in his operations against frail *men*; privileged with his favour, the merchant need have no longer a conscience as to short weights and broken contracts! This stone is indeed a striking testimony of the superiority of Christianity over the Paganism it supplanted; *now*, if men do these things, it is in spite of the ideal of their religion.

It has also been suggested that this stone was a boundary stone, and that the keel-like ridge marked the boundary line. Hermes, the Greek equivalent of Mercury, was certainly their god of boundaries, but he was replaced in this respect by Terminus amongst the Romans. Boundary stones dedicated to the latter god seem to have been common.

Besides the above worked stones, there is one, apparently a



Objects from
Little Chester. J.W.

detail of a plinth, of decidedly Roman character, now used as the corner-stone of a wall in Mr. Dickens' yard.

The COINS are, as might be expected, for the most part much defaced; some, however, retain their original sharpness. A few have been deciphered from time to time for their present owners, but the writer not having made a study of Roman coins, will confine himself to a brief notice of the more legible ones, hoping that by the time a further article upon Little Chester appears in this journal, the whole will have been re-examined by a competent person.

A silver coin, bearing the name "Constantinopolis," has on the reverse a figure of Victory standing on the prow of a galley, holding in one hand a spear and in the other a shield. Of small copper coins, one bears the inscription: "Antonin. Pius. Aug.,"; another has on its reverse, "Urbs Romæ," with the figure of a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; another, a figure of Victory, with wreath and spear; another, "Imp. Maximinus. Aug.," reverse, "Genio Pop. Rom.," with a draped figure holding a cornucopia and paten: another, "Constantinus Chlorus," reverse, two soldiers, and between them a standard. Another coin of a Constantine has on its reverse two standards and a wreath between two soldiers; a brass one has a beautiful winged Victory with shield and spear, the head with helmet on the obverse, being of decided Greek type.

Several pieces of BRONZE must be noticed. One is an irregular piece of sheet bronze, hammered into a convex shape: it has been suggested that it formed the boss or umbo of a shield. Another, found by Mr. Williams with some of his pottery, is a curved thin strip, ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. It has been a handle attached to some vessel after the manner of that of a modern bucket. The ornamentation is simple, consisting of two borders of punched crescents and a bead, as sketch given.



In conclusion, it may be remarked that the pottery found on the Manor House Farm was associated with bones (chiefly of oxen), charcoal and blackish earth, forming a stratum several feet below the surface, and above it was a thin layer of gravel (an ancient path). The former may have been the contents of some Roman rubbish heap, laid down to form a foundation for the gravel.

There is little doubt that many relics of Roman Little Chester are in private hands: since writing the above it has come to the writer's knowledge that a resident of Derby (name and address unknown) has a considerable collection of Roman coins from Little Chester. If holders of such objects would only communicate with the Editor, it would most likely lead to much additional interest to a continuation of the above article at an early date.

English Goldsmiths.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

Continued from page 40.

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Johnson, Orlando		1759	
Johnson, Rowland	1580		
Johnson, Whyte	1464		
Jolland, Anthony		1721	
Jones, Edward		1694	
		1697	
Jones, George		1724	
		1739	
Jones, John		1719	
		1729	
		1733	
Jones, James		1755	
Jones, Lawrence		1697	
Jones, Robert		1776	
		1778	
		1796	
Jones, William	1560		
Jones, Robert, and Schofield, John ..		1776	
Jouett, Simon		1723	
		1739	
		1747	
Judd, Valentine	1600		
Juson, William		1704	
Justus, William		1731	
		1739	
Kandler, Charles		1727	
		1778	
Kandler, Frederick		1735	
		1739	
		1749	
		1727	
Kandler, Charles, and Murray, James ..			
Keale, Hugh	1560		
Keale, John	1539		d1574
Keane, Richard	1600		
Keatt, William	1693	1697	
Keble, Robert		1710	
Keble, William	1615		
Keele, Henry	1586		
Keeling, Thomas	1546		1583
Keigwin, John		1710	
K(eith), J., S(tiff), R.	1862		
Kelke, Stephen	1483		
Kelynge, Thomas	1583		1586
Kempton, Robert		1710	
Kendal, Luke		1772	
Kentenber, John, and Grove, Thomas ..		1757	
Kenton, Francis	1668		1677
Kersill, Anne		1747	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Kersill, William		1749	
Ketch	1677		
Kettlewood, John	1549		
Kewe, John	1512		
Kidd, John		1780	
Kidney, William		1734	
		1739	
Kilborne, Thomas and Capil	1677		
Killick, Andrew		1749	
Kilmaine, David		1715	
Kineard, John		1743	
King, Jeremiah		1723	
		1729	
		1739	
		1742	
		1743	
		1769	
		1785	
King, John			
King, Peter	1586		
King, William		1611	
Kirby, Michael	1668		
Kirk, Jonah		1697	
Kirk, Jonathan	1705		
Kirkwood, Thomas	1670		
Knofell, Frederick		1752	
Ladbroke, Robert, and Co.	1736		1774
Ladyman, John	1697		1704
Lamb, Henry	1677		1703
Lamb, John		1783	1786
Lamb, Walter	1519		
Lambert, Edward	1699		
Lambert, Humphrey			d1609
Lamerie, Paul		1712	1749
		1732	
		1739	
Lane	1694		
Langford, John, and Sebille, John	1759		
Langley, Sir John	1576		
Lathom, Ralph	1550		d1556
Laurence, Thomas	1590		
Lawt, Balthazar	b1574		
Layton, Bartholomew	1666		1668
Lea, Samuel		1711	
Leach, John		1697	1710
Leadham, Thomas	1630		
Lee, Edward	1517		
Lee, Roger	1659		
	1734		
Leet, Ralph	1657		1680
Leget, Thomas	1451		
Leigh, John	1623		
Leighton, William	1573		
Lent, Hugh and John	1677		
Lesage, Augustus		1722	
		1767	
Lewis, George		1699	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Ley, Petley		1715	
Ley, Timothy		1697	1729
Liger, Isaac		1704	1724
Lindsay, John	1668		
Lock, Nathaniel		1698	1711
Lock, Nicholas	1677		
Lofthouse, Matthew E.		1705	1717
Lofthouse, Seth	1697		1716
Longworth, Francis	1590		d1598
Loren, John de		1511	
Lory, Richard	1580		
Louth	1516		
Lovejoy, John	1594		
Loveyson, John	1572		
Lucas, Richard	1668		
Lukin, William		1699	1730
		1725	
Lumpany, Robert	1647		
Lupart, Peter	1696		
Lupset	1509		
Lynne	1553		d1559
Maas, Peter	1567		
Mabbe, John	1532		1569
Mabbe, John, junior	1575		
Mabbe, Stephen	1585		
Macfarlen, Jessie		1739	
Mackenzie, William		1748	
Maddern, Jonathan		1702	
Maddern, Matthew		1697	
Maidman, Ralph		1731	
Maidson, John	1668		
Mainwaring, William	1637		d1659
Maitland, James		1728	
Makemeld, My		1773	
Makepiece, Robert		1795	
Makepiece, Robert and Thomas		1794	
Makepiece, Robert, and Carter, Richard		1777	
Malbery, Francis	1621		d1638
Malluson, Edward		1743	
Mallyn, Isaac		1710	
Man, Richard	1604		
Mann, Thomas		1713	
		1720	
		1736	
		1739	
Manners, James		1734	
		1739	
		1745	
Manners, James, junior			d1665
Mantle, Oliver	1611		
Mantle, William	1632		
Margas, Jacob		1720	
Margas, Samuel		1706	
		1714	
		1720	
Marlowe, Jeremiah	1694		
Marlowe, John	1686		

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Marmur, Peter	1600		
Marryott, John	1666		
Marsh, Jacob		1744	1762
Marshall, Thomas	1540		
Marshall, Sir H.	1745		
Martin, Charles		1729	
		1740	
Martin, Sir Richard	1509		1588
Masham, Willoughby		1701	
Mason	1666		
Mason, Thomas		1716	
Massey, Henry	1469		
Mastees, James	1812		
Matthew, John	1562		
Matthew, John		1710	
Matthew, Richard	1583		
Matthew, William		1697	
		1700	
		1711	
		1720	
		1728	
		1707	
Matthew, Mary			
Maurice, John	1683		
Mawson, John, and Co.	16—		
Mayne, Robert	1512		
Maynawaring, Arthur	1692		
Mazerer, John le	1303		
Meynell, Isaac	1668		
Melton	1516		
Mendlycott, Edmund		1748	
Mercer, Thomas		1740	
Merrell, Walter	1634		
Merriton, Samuel		1746	
Merry, Thomas		1731	
Mesyngre, Richard	1465		
Metcalfe, Thomas	1550		1566
Methuen, George		1743	
Mettayer, Lewis		1700	
Middleton, William		1697	
Middleton, Simon	1668		
Middleton, Sir Hugh	1620		1630
Middleton, John	1618		
Miller, Henry		1720	
		1740	
Millington, James		1728	
Millington, John		1718	
		1720	
Mills, Hugh		1745	
Mills, Dorothy		1752	
Mills, Richard		1729	
		1742	
		1755	
Mince, James, and Hodgkins, William		1780	
Monga, Peter	1695		
Montgomery, A.		1697	
Montgomery, John		1750	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Moody, William		1756	
Moore, Andrew		1697	
Moore, John		1758	1793
		1778	
Moore, Joseph	1700		
Moore, Samuel	1632		d1677
Moore, Thomas		1750	
Moothe, John	1586		
Morley, John	1588		
Morrell, Richard	1703		
Morris, John	1585		
Morris, John	1677		
Morris, George		1750	
Morris, Henry		1739	
Morrison, James		1740	
		1745	
Morse, Thomas		1718	
		1720	
Morson, James		1716	
		1720	
Morson, Richard	1700		
Motherly, John		1718	
Mountford, Hezekiah		1711	
Mowden, David		1738	
Mundy, Roger	1518		
Mundy, Sir John	1509	.	1537
Muschamp, Thomas	1560		1572
Musins, John		1753	
Nanfan, John	1620		
Nash, Bowles		1720	1724
		1721	
		1726	
Nash, Gawan		1739	
Nele	1516		
Nelme, Anthony		1697	1728
Nelme, Francis		1722	
		1739	
Nelthorpe, Henry	1677		
Neman, Alen	1483		
Nene, Thomas	1629		
Nevett, Thomas	1622		d1655
Neville, John		1745	
Neville, John, and Craig, Anne		1740	
Newbole, George	1580		
Newman, Gains	1614		
Newton	1586		1596
Newton, John		1720	
		1726	
		1739	
Newton, Jonathan		1711	
		1718	
Nicholl, John	1518		1521
Nicholl, Michael		1723	
Nightingale, Richard		1697	
Noke, William	1580		
Norman, William	1771		

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Norman, Phillip	1771		
Northcote, Thomas		1776 1779 1784 1789	
Nunesan, John	1677		
Nutshawe	1564		
Nutting, Henry		1796	1804
Ocall, Richard	1634		
Oldfield, Elizabeth		1748 1725 1739	
Oliveyra, Abraham de		1789	
Ollivant, Thomas			
Orme, Joseph B.	1796		d/1609
Orpwood, Robert			
Ouvry, Lewis		1740	
Overing, Charles		1697	
Owen, William		1723	
Owing, John		1724 1725	
Oxendly, Robert	1518		
Oyle, Phillip		1699	
Paddersley, Sir John	1440		
Pages, Francis		1729 1739 1678	
Paillet, Mark			
Paine, Robert	1640		
Palmer, Thomas	1630		
Palmer, William	1478		
Palterton, John	15—		
Paltro, James		1739	
Panter, Arthur	1624		
Pantin, Lewis		1733 1739	
Pantin, Mary		1733	
Pantin, Samuel		1701	1720
Pantin, Simon		1701 1717 1720	
Panton, Thomas	1664		
Paradise, William		1718 1720 1751	
Pardo, Thomas	1677		
Paris, Matthew	1629		
Parker and Wakelyn	1759		1763
Parr, Sarah		1720 1697	
Parr, Thomas		1717 1733 1739	
Partridge, Affabel	1550		1568
Patrickson	1624		
Pattesley, Sir John	1441		1450

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Payne, Humphrey		1701 1720 1739	1750
Payne, Thomas	1711		
Payne, Thomas and Richard		1777	
Payne, John		1751	
Payne & Co.	1710		
Peacock, Edward		1710 1724 1728	
Peacock, John	1621		
Peacock, William	1616		
Peake, Robert		1697	
Pearce, Edmund		1704 1711 1720	
Pearce, James		1698	
Pearson, William		1710	1720
Peaston, William		1745 1746	
Peaston, W. and R.		1756 1759 1704	1763
Peele, Thomas			
Peirson, William	1668		
Pekerynge, John	1557		
Pemberton, George	m 1654		
Pemberton, John	1619		
Pemberton, Sir James	1612		
Penfold, John		1697	
Peniston, Anthony	1620		
Penstone, Henry		1697	
Penstone, William		1697 1717 1774	
Perchard, Peter	1806		
Percival, Peter, and Evans, Stephen ..	1677		
Perier, Charles		1727 1731 1795	
Perkins, J., sen. and jun.		1741	
Pero, Isabel		1717	1739
Pero, John	1656		
Perrin, John		1757	
Perry, John		1738	
Perth, Robert		1447	
Peter-Blak		1790	
Peterson, Abraham		1783	
Peterson, Abraham and Brodie		1699	
Petley, William		1717 1720 1701	
Petrig, Jean			
Phelce, Richard	1616		
Phillips, Sir Matthew	1451		1464
Phillips, Richard	1607		
Phillips, John		1717	
Phillips, Phillis		1720	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Pickering, Matthew		1703	
Piercy, Robert		1775	
Piers, Daniel		1746	
Piers, My		1758	
Pierson, William	1689	1739	
Pilkington, Robert		1720	
Pilleau, Pere		1739	
Pinard, Paul		1751	
Pinching, Israel		1697	
Pinchley, William	1663		
Pinfold, Edward	1687		
Pitts, William		1781	1799
Pitts, William, and Creedy, Joseph ..		1791	
		1795	
Planckney, Robert	1580		
Platel, Pierre		1699	
Platel, Phillip		1737	
Player, Samuel		1700	
Player, Simon	1659		
Playfair, William, and Wilson, William ..		1782	
Plummer, Michael		1791	
Plummer, William		1755	
		1791	
Plymley, Francis		1715	
Pocock, Edward		1728	1732
Pollock, John		1734	1749
		1739	
Pomer, Andrew	1554		
Pont, John		1739	
Pontifex, Daniel		1794	
Poole, James	1580		
Poole, Nathaniel	1690		
Port, Thomas		1713	
Portal, Abraham		1749	1760
Porter, John		1698	
Porter, William	1445		
Portman, George	1672		
Portman, John	1644		d1683
Potter, Thomas	1668		
Potter, William		1777	
Potts, Thomas		1728	
Powell, Thomas		1756	
Pratt, T. B., and Humphrey, Arthur ..		1780	
Preedy, Joseph		1777	
		1780	
Preston, Richard	1469		
Preston, William (?)	1516		
	1668		
Price, Harvey		1726	
Price, Thomas	1677		
Priest, John		1748	
Priest, William and James	1764		
Pritchard, Thomas		1709	
Proctor, Edmund		1700	
Prynne, Benjamin	1700		1722

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Punge, Charles	1637		d1665
Pye, Thomas		1738 1739	
Pyke	1516		
Pyne, Benjamin		1697	1723
Quantock, John		1734 1754	
Queeneey, Audrian	1580		
Rainau de, Phillip		1707 1720 1712	
Raine, Richard			
Ramsay, Dame Mary	1600		
Rand, John		1704	
Randolfe, Peter	1376		
Raven, Andrew		1697 1706	
Rawdon, Edward	1458		
Rawlins, William	1607		d1637
Rawlinson, Randall	1600		1612
Rawlinson, William	1582		
Rawlinson, Sir Thomas			
Rawson, William	1656		1666
Rayne, John	1636		
Reade, Sir Bartholomew	1502		
Reade, John		1704 1708	
Reade, John, and Sleamaker, Daniel		1701	
Readshaw, Joshua		1697	
Reed	1518		
Reeve, William		1731	
Renon, Thomas		1792	
Rew, Robert		1754	
Reynolds, John	1540		1552
Reynolds, John	1619		
Reyns, Robert	15—		
Riboulau, Isaac		1714 1720	
Richardson, John		1723	1752
Ridout, George		1743	
Rigforth, Benjamin	1677		
Riley, Christopher		1697	
Risby, Anthony	1619		
Roberts, Hugh		1697	1701
Robertson, William		1753	
Robins, John		1774	
Robins, Richard	1567		
Robinson, John	1590		
Robinson, John		1739	
Robinson, Phillip		1713 1723 1740	
Robinson, Ralph	1640		
Robinson, Thomas	1586		
Roby, Samuel		1740	
Rockley, William	1445		
Rodenbostal, G.		1778	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Roe, Ebenezer		1709	
Roe, Nathaniel		1710	
Roger, Richard	1567		1586
Roger, William	1630		
Roker, Elizabeth		1776	
Roker, John		1740	
Roker, Matthew		1755	
Roker, Phillip		1697	
		1729	
		1739	
		1776	
Rokesby, George	1275		1282
Rolph, William	1600		d1647
Rollos, Phillip		1697	1704
Rollos, Phillip, jun.		1705	
Roman, Anne		1697	
Romer, Enick	1722		
Rongent, Etienne		1731	
Roodie, Alexander		1697	
Roodie, Gunday		1709	
		1721	
		1737	
Roodie, James		1710	
Roodie, Mary		1720	
		1721	
		1774	
Ross, Robert			
Rouse, Henry	1668		
Rowe, John		1749	
Rowe, Thomas	1668		
Rowe, Thomas		1753	
Rowe, Thomas, and Green, Thomas	1677		
Rugg, Richard		1754	
		1775	
Rundall, John	16—		
Rush, Thomas		1724	
		1739	
Rushworth, Tindall	1770		
Ruslem, John		1694	
		1697	
		1708	
Russ, William	1430		
Russell, Abraham		1702	
Rycle, Laurence	1559		
Rymore, William	1449		
Ryswyke, Dyrke	1465		
Sadler, Thomas		1701	
Sage, John le		1718	1736
		1722	
Saint, John James	1687		
Sanberry, William	1668		
Sanckney, William	1627		
Sanden, William		1785	
Sanders, Benjamin		1737	
		1739	
Sanders, Hugh		1718	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Sanders, John		1717	
		1720	
Sanders, Joseph		1730	
		1739	
Sandy, William	1626		
Sarbit, Dorothy		1753	
Sarvent, Samuel		1755	
Saunders, Alexander		1757	
Savage, James		1728	
Scales, William	1449		
Scarlett, Richard		1719	
		1720	
		1723	
Scarlett, William		1720	
		1722	
		1725	
Schipcroft, Andrean van	1677		
Schofield, John		1778	1796
		1786	
Schofield, Robert and John		1776	
Schrumshaw, Michael	1677		
Schuppe, John		1753	
Schurman, Albert		1756	
Seabroke, James		1714	
		1720	
Sealey, John	1682		
Sedgwick, Simon	1588		1630
Sedgwick, Simon	1612		d1619
Semern, Bartholomew	1468		
Seyley	1516		
Seymour, Thomas	1682		1698
Shaa (Shaw), Sir Edmund	1469		1487
Shaa (Shaw), Sir John	1496		1502
Shales, Charles	1710		
Shamer, Thomas		1717	
Sharp, Robert		1789	
Shaw, William		1727	
		1728	
		1739	
		1749	
		1748	
Shaw, Daniel			
Shaw, Edmund	1469		
Shaw, William, and Priest, William		1749	1758
		1756	
Sheene, Alice		1700	
Sheene, Joseph		1710	
Sheene, William		1755	
		1775	
Shelden, Richard	1680		
Shepherd, John		1697	
Shepherd, Thomas		1785	
Sherley, Robert the Elder	1612		
Shordeer, William	1611		
Shorter, Sir John	1668		1687
Shruder, James		1737	1753
		1739	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Shute, Francis	1584		
Sieber, Ernest		1746	
Simmons, William		1776	
Simon, Peter		1726	
Simpson, Thomas	1615		
Singleton, Francis		1697	1699
Skeeve, William		1783	
Sketcher, John	1656		
Skinner	1449		
Slater, James		1732	
Sleamaker, Daniel		1704	
Sleath, Gabriel		1706	1750
		1720	
		1735	
		1739	
		1748	
		1753	
Sleath, Gabriel, and Crump, Francis ..			
Smith, Abraham	1642		
Smith, George		1732	
		1742	
		1782	
		1785	
Smith, James		1718	1737
		1720	
Smith, James		1744	
		1746	
Smith, John	1641		
Smith, John	1704	1710	
Smith, Joseph		1708	1737
		1728	
Smith, Thomas	1640		
Smith, Thomas		1750	
Smith, Nicholas	1681		
Smith, Samuel		1700	
		1719	
		1754	
Smith, Daniel, and Sharp, Robert ..	1764	1780	1782
Smith, George, and Hayter, Thomas ..		1792	
Smith, George, and Fearn, William ..		1786	
Smith, G. and S.		1751	
Smith, Nicholas, and Potter, W. ..	1683		
Smithend, John		1697	
Smithier, William	1657		
Smithies, John	1666		
Snagg, Richard	1691		
Snell, John	1668		1680
Snelting, John		1697	
Snow, Jeremiah	1668		
Snow, Richard	1625		
Soane, Bartholomew	1668		
Soane, William		1723	
		1732	
		1738	
		1739	
Solomon, William		1747	
Spackman, John		1697	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Spackman, Thomas		1700	
Spackman, William		1714	
Spaen, Carlos		1447	
Spencer, Justyne	1586		
Speron, William	1336		
Spilsbury, Francis		1729	
		1739	
Sprage, Charles		1734	
Sprimont, Nicholas		1742	
Spring, Hugh		1721	
		1722	
Spring, William		1701	
Spych, Robert	1538		
Squire, George		1720	
Stamp, Francis		1780	
Stamp, James		1774	
		1779	
Starkey, Henry	1636		
Staunton, Rowland	1540		
Stayley, Richard	1677		
Stephens, Humphrey	1552		
Stephens, Thomas	1549		d1578
Stephenson, Ambrose		1720	
Stephenson, Benjamin		1775	
Stephenson, William		1786	
Steward, John		1755	
Steward, Joseph		1719	
		1720	
		1739	
Stocker, John		1710	
Stocker, John Martin, and Peacock, Edward		1705	
Stocks, Humphrey	1677		
Stockton, Menasses	1528		1569
Stokes, Joseph		1697	
Stokes, Robert	1700		
Stone, Andrew	1699		
Stonor, Clement	1633		1666
Storr, Paul		1792	
		1793	
Streete, John	1449		
Streete, Williams		1717	
		1720	
		1791	
Streetin, Thomas			
Strelley, Phillip	1603		
Sturgis, Thomas	1668		
Sulle, Nicholas	1665		
Summer, William		1782	
Summer, William, and Crossley, Richard		1773	1783
Sutton, James		1780	
Sutton, James, and Bult, Joseph		1782	
Sutton, Henry	1570		1586
Sutton, John		1697	
Sutton, Thomas		1711	
Sutton, William		1784	
Sutton, Nicholas	1562		
Swanson, Robert		1743	

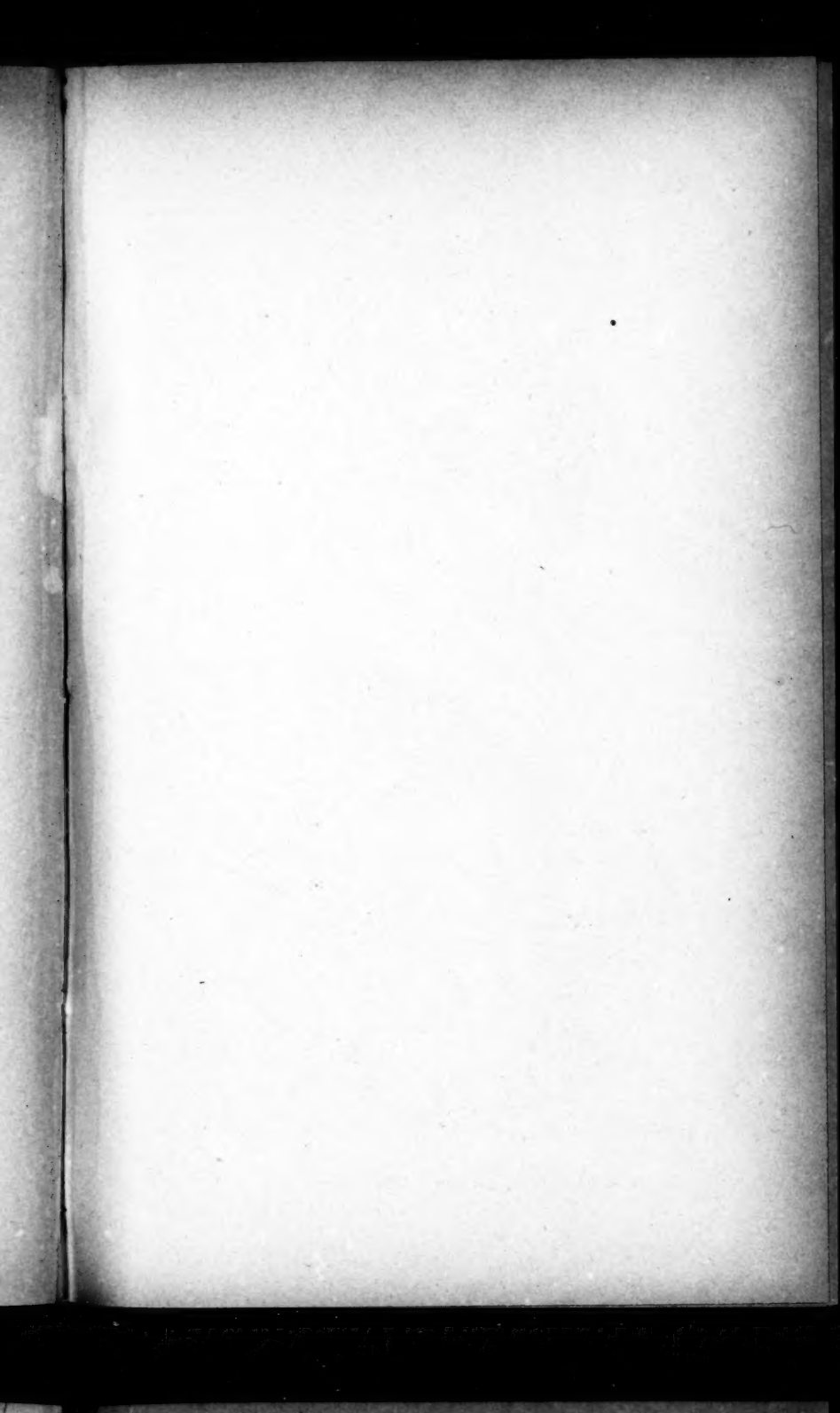
LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Sweetable, John	1677		
Swift, John		1728	
		1739	
Symonds, William (?)			d1543
Sympson, Fabyan	1606		
Sympson, Giles	1590		d1608
Sympson, Thomas	1570		
Syngin, Richard		1697	
Tahart, Peter		1725	
Tailbrushe, Robert	1560		
Tanqueray, Anne		1720	
Tanqueray, David		1713	
		1720	
		1739	
Tasker, Roger			1692
Tassel, John	1670		
Tayleboys, Robert	1549		
Tayleur, John		1775	
Taylor, John		1728	
		1734	
		1740	
Taylor, Peter		1744	
Taylor, Samuel			
Taylor, Thomas	1586		
Tearle, Thomas		1719	
Tempest, Robert	1668		
Temple, John, and Searle, John	1677		
Temple, John	1670		
Terry, Christopher	1515		
Terry, William	1600		d1629
Teulings, Constantine		1755	
Thomas, Richard		1755	
Thomas, Robert	1597		
Thomason, James	1706		
Thompson, John	1442		
Thompson, John		1785	
Thorne, Samuel		1697	
Thriscross		1697	
Thursby, John	1675		
Tiffin, John		1701	
Timberlake, Joseph		1743	
Timbrell, Robert		1690	1715
		1697	
Tirie	1620		
Titterton, George		1697	
Tookey, James		1750	
Tookey, Thomas		1773	
Toon, William		1725	
Towman, Thomas		1753	
Townsend, Edmund		1697	
Townsend, John		1783	
Townsend, Thomas		1738	
Traherne, Benjamin		1699	
Treat, Robert	1622		
Treat, Richard	1616		
Treat, Thomas	1627		
Trett, Richard	1627		
Trip, Job		1754	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Trip, Reinard	m 1580		
Truss, William		1710 1720	
Tudiman, Benjamin	1700		1712
Tudiman, Benjamin, and Shield, Stephen	1700		
Tuite, Elizabeth		1741	
Tuite, John		1721 1739	
Tuite, Thomas		1720	
Tuite, William		1756	
Turbit, Williams		1710	
Turle, Thomas	1739		
Turner, Bernard	1668		1670
Turner, Bernard, and Tookie, Samuel ..	1677		
Turner, Edward		1720	
Turner, Francis		1709	
Turner, William		1720	
Turner and Williams		1754	
Turpin, Thomas	1570	1753	
Tweedie, John		1783	
Tweedle, Walter		1775	
Twell, William		1709	
Twiford, Sir Nicholas	1379		d1390
Twissleton, J.	1516		
Tyrril, Christopher	1516		
Tyrril, Robert		1742	
Udall	1519		
Vance, Richard	1637		d1641
Vandort, Cornelius	1579		
Vedale, R.	1516		
Vedeaux, Ayme		1739 1759	
Venables, David	1705		
Venables, Stephen	1688		
Vergrew, Peter	1677		
Verlander, J.		1739	
Verton	1516		
Vincent, Edmond	1773		
Vincent, Edward	1713	1739	
Vincent, Phillip		1757	
Vincent, William	1773		1790
Viner, Sir Robert	1662		1689
Viner, Sir Thomas	1654		1665
Vonham, Frederick		1752	
Waberley, John	15—		
Wace, Christopher	1568		
Wade, Peter	1677		1681
Waiste, Christopher	1586		
Wakefield, George	1616		
Wakelin, Edward		1747	

To be continued.





XIII.



XIV.

ARMORIAL LEDGER STONES, HOLY TRINITY, HULL.

D.A. WALTER, Del.

The Armorial Ledger Stones in the Church of The Holy Trinity, Hull.

BY D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

(Continued from p. 42.)

XIII.

Here lieth the Body of
the Worshipfull Thomas Ferres Master
Mariner once
Mayor of this Town who departed in the
true faith of Christ
Anno Domini 1631.
Quod Sum fueris.*

XIV.

Here lieth the Body
of M^r W^m. Crowle of this
Town Merch^t who depart
ed this life the eight of
Aug^t 17-0 in the 70th year
of his age son of Alder
man Geo Crowle who
was a great benefactor
to this town.†

* Thomas Ferres, a man of great worth and benevolence, was of "humble and obscure origin but raised himself to a position of honour and distinction." For many years he was master of a ship trading to Hull. He was admitted a younger, and afterwards an elder brother of the Trinity House in Hull, and was also three times warden of that Corporation. He was likewise Sheriff and Mayor of Hull. The bulk of his wealth was left to charities, especially to those for the benefit of seamen. The fine silver-gilt bell salt, with the London hall-marks of 1602, was given by him to the Trinity House. This beautiful and interesting piece of plate is fully described and illustrated in an article on "The Plate of the Guild of the Trinity House, Hull," by Mr. T. M. Fallow, which appeared in *The Reliquary*, of October, 1887, Vol. II., New Series, p. 42. The Corporation of the Trinity House, to show their esteem and admiration of his character, have erected a handsome monument to his memory in the south transept of Holy Trinity Church. It is of marble, and the work of Earle, a sculptor of some note and a native of Hull.

† William Crowle was in 1703 fined £100 for refusing to sit as alderman. His father, Alderman George Crowle, was one of the worthies of Hull, of which place he was Sheriff in 1657, and Mayor in 1661 and 1679. He married Eleanor, daughter of Roger Kirkby, of Lancashire, gentleman, and Agnes, his wife, who was a daughter of Sir John Lowther, Bart., and had issue by her—eight sons (the eldest of whom was Roger) and seven daughters. He died 12th July, 1682, aged 69, and was buried in the centre aisle of Holy Trinity Church. Eleanor, his wife, died the 24th of June, 1689, aged 63. By his will, dated 26th June, 1682, he left his son, William, the house in which he lived in the High Street, and other messuages and lands in Hull, Gateforth, and Wistow, co. Yorks. Alderman Crowle and his wife founded jointly a hospital for twelve poor persons. The building is still standing, but the inmates have been transferred to the new almshouses lately erected by the Municipal Charities' Trustees. Alderman

XV.

Here lieth the Body of M^{rs} Sarah
 Fernely wife to the late M^r
 Joseph Fernley of this Town Merch^t
 who after a well spent life of four score
 years exchang'd it for a better the
 24th of August 1745.

XVI.

Here lieth interred the body
 of M^r Joseph Fernley Merc^t who married Mary the dau
 ghter of M^r John Sheph
 erd by whom he had one daughter the present wife
 of Nathaniel Rogers Esq
 his second wife was Sarah the daughter of Aldⁿ
 Henry^{*} Maister who
 bore him 5 children of which one son and
 one daugh^r survived him.
 he exchanged this
 life for a better
 the — September

Ann { Dom 1725
 Ætat 76.

The Diary of a London Citizen in the Seventeenth Century.

BY ALFRED WALLIS, F.R.S.L.

LEIGER-BOOKS containing family records are of no uncommon occurrence in the muniment rooms of the upper classes; but the traders of old concerned themselves very little with matters not directly associated with commercial pursuits, and their diaries, which

Crowle also presented to the Church of Holy Trinity several pieces of communion plate. His descendants have represented Hull in Parliament six times during the last century, and, on the female side, some are now living in Hull at the present day.

* A member of an ancient family originally settled in Kent, and who became connected with Hull about the middle of the sixteenth century, where they held various important offices as Sheriffs and Mayors. They formed alliances with the families of Raikes, Dickenson, Tymperon, Cayley, Rickaby, and Pease. The present representative is the Rev. Henry Maister, vicar of Skeffling-in-Holderness, East Riding of Yorks. The alderman, Henry Maister, above-mentioned was probably the Henry Maister who was Chamberlain of Hull in 1644, and Mayor in 1677 and 1694. He gave a flagon to Holy Trinity Church in 1692. He was an eminent merchant, and married Ann Raikes, daughter of Wm. Raikes, of Hull, and died in 1699. He had nine sons and two daughters.

The arms of Maister are: *As., a fess embattled, between three griffins' heads erased Or.*



XV.



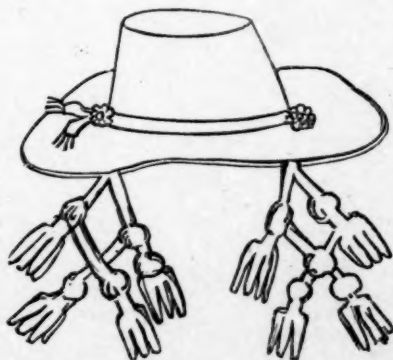
XVI.

ARMORIAL LEDGER STONES, HOLY TRINITY, HULL.

D. A. WALTER, Del.

are usually filled with the dry details of buying and selling, present the readers of to-day with but few entries that may make amends for the toil of wading through them. An exception to this general rule has, however, recently come into my hands, being the leiger-book of three generations of the Lever (or Leaver) family, of Bolton, Alkrington, and Darcy Leaver in the County of Lancaster, branches of which were settled in London early in the seventeenth century, and whose members thus became "citizens of credit and renown," filling various offices of public trust in their day and generation, and handing down to their descendants the goodly heritage of ample fortune and an honoured name. The founder of Bolton Grammar School was Robert Lever, elder brother of the James Lever who first sets down in this manuscript volume his recollections and hearsay notes, commencing with his birth on April 14th, 1611; and the famous Sir Ashton Lever, whose museum was sold by auction in 1806 (after having been disposed of by lottery, some twenty years previously to a Mr. Parkinson), was one of their descendants. They intermarried with families of note in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, such as Bradshaw, Harpur, Heathcote, Levett, Mosley, Ashton, Mascal, etc.; they were bank directors and governors of hospitals; and most of them appear to have enjoyed a large share of the good things of life, and to have been no less deserving of their success.

Our Lever leiger-book once formed part of a larger volume, for it commences on page 41; but we may assume that nothing of consequence is missing, as the latter portion has evidently been retained for the sake of the family records, which begin upon this leaf, and it is most likely that the missing leaves related solely to business transactions. It is written upon folio paper bearing the watermark of a cardinal's hat, thus:



Paper bearing this mark belongs chiefly to the first half of the seventeenth century, so that the memoranda, which are at first set down from memory, began, no doubt, to be written *circa* 1630, perhaps on James Lever's first coming to London, at the age of nineteen, on the 12th of September in that year. The first notes relate to individuals whose birth carries us far back into the sixteenth century.

"My grandfather, Rob^t Leauer, died 18 May 1620.

"My father died [no date].

"I was born, April 14, 1611.

"I was married 5 Nov. 1645."

[The wife's Christian name was Joyce; her family name is not recorded, but internal evidence serves to show that she was one of the family of Child.]

"My godfather, John Leauer, dep'ted 11 Julie, 1645.

"My vnckle, W^m Leauer, died 30 Julie, 1645.

The writer, James Lever, of Bolton-in-le-Moor, was the second son of Robert Lever, whose offspring are thus registered:

"Robert Leuer, of Darcy Leuer, borne - - - July 18th 1608.

"James Leuer borne - - - - - April 14th 1611.

"Jane (Medowcroft) borne - - - - - May 30th 1613.

"Ann (Calamy) borne - - - - - May 4th 1617.

"Katherin Leuer borne - - - - - June 18th 1619.

"John Leuers age is not found in the }

Register booke at Boulton - - - }

These extracts, occurring later in the volume, seem to have been taken *circa* 1675 from the Bolton Registers. The eldest sister, Jane, who married Richard Medowcroft, "died y^e 2^d day of January 1664, in y^e morninge: suddenlie by an Imposthume, having kept a priuat fast on ffriday before: was married 38 y^{rs} and vpwards." Ann Lever was married to Dr. Edmund Calamy, the famous Presbyterian, on the 21st February, 1644, and bore him seven children. His death is entered thus:

"M^r. Edmund Calamy dep'ted thys lyfe, 28th Oct. 1666, being Monday, about 9 a clocke att night, and was interred in the ruines of Aldermanbury, Tuesday seauen-night, without sermon."

How vividly this passage presents to our view the cruel devastation caused by the Great Fire! Dr. Calamy's widow survived her husband about nine years. We read in a later entry that

"My deare Sister, M^{rs}. Ann Calamy dep'ted this mortall lyfe on Satterday the 18th Sep. 1675, betweene 7 and 8 a clocke at night, and was interred on Wednesday following, being y^e 22^d. w'out any funerall sermon, who liued and dyed piously."

Their eldest son, Benjamin, was born "vpon Satterday at 8 of y^e clocke in y^e morning being February 7th 1645." Eleven years after his father's death, when he himself was about thirty-two years of age, we find him following in his father's footsteps at Aldermanbury, not, as it appears, without opposition:—

"M^r. Benjamin Calamy was chosen to Aldermanbury upon the 28th day of April, 1677: a Poll was call'd for (as is said) by

M^r. Holgate, and there were 37 votes for him, and but 17 against him."

There are many important references to the Calamys scattered here and there throughout the manuscript; but other matters of interest await us. Here, for instance, is a memorandum which recalls Justice Shallow to remembrance:

"I, James Leuer, Senyor, was sumon'd to appear before S^r Edward Bish, Kt, Clarenceux King of Arms, at Armo^d Hall, London, to show my Coate and Creste, w^{ch} I did, and saw it register'd, and paid for y^e same - - - - - 01^{li}. 10s. 00d."

This entry is undated, but the next recorded event probably fixes the year approximately.

"London was burn'd 2^d Sep. 1666, the fire beginning about 12 a clocke, Satterday, at night."

About this time, too, the Plague was lingering, or, at least, the fear of that dreaded "distemper" was so great among the people that the occurrence of any obscure disease in a household gave rise to dire suspicions of impending evil: thus—

"15th Oct. 1666. M^{rs}. Mary Mascall was buried in y^e Olde Jewry—suppos'd to dye of y^e Distemper."

I select a few entries at random, separating them from the mass of family records.

"M^r. Isaac Ambrose y^e Minister dep'ted about y^e beginning of Feb^y 1663: dy'd of an Apoplexy; well at 7 of y^e clock & dead at 8 at night."

This was the well known Covenanter, who was born in 1591, and preached much at Preston.

"D^r. Worthington dep'ted this life 26th Nov. 1671, being ye Lord's day, who preach'd himsef y^e Lords day before, on Job 22 v. 21. Acquaint thyself with Him, &c. Was buried on Thursday, 30th Nov. following. D^r. Tillotson preached his funerall [sermon] John 9th & 4th; I must worke &c."

The "Select Discourses" of Dr. John Worthington are yet held in esteem. Archbishop Tillotson prefixed a memoir to the collected edition, published in 1725.

"M^r. John Bradshaw, my uncle, died May 1st 1662; buried y^e 3^d May: cos. Pet^r Seddon & John Rose were executors."

"Robert Seddon: distracted: was put into Bethlem on the 25th of March, 1686, in the morninge."

I glean from Dr. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, iv., 269, that Robert Seddon, M.A., Rector of Kirk Langley, Derbyshire, in 1656, was of Prestwich, Lancashire, and that after his ejection he returned to Lancashire, residing chiefly at Bolton. He died, aged 77, in 1695, and the above sad memorandum may possibly relate to the latter part of his troubled career. Concerning the Bradshaws of Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, much information will be found in *The Reliquary*, ii., 145, 219. The above evidence of relationship between the Bradshaws, Seddons, and Levers is certainly worthy of notice by Derbyshire genealogists. Many other family links of local interest must be passed over in

order that we may turn to paragraphs more amusing to the general reader. Here, for example, is a brief record of the conclusion of one of England's disastrous wars, during which the Dutch sailed up the Medway to Chatham and burnt three English men-of-war lying there—

"28th febr^y 1673. Proclamation for Peace wth Holland was made, and proclaymed by S^r W^m. Hooker, L^d. Mayor: Which God continue!"

The above date, of course, must be referred to the old style.

The even tenor of a London citizen's life appears to have been rudely disturbed a year or so later by the burglar of the period.

"March y^e 9th 1675, being Thursday night. Our house in Jewen Street, in the night, I say our house was broak into by theeves who stole Speed's Chronicle, 5 silver spoones, one Chamlet olde Coate, one olde morning gowne, my Cane, 6 diap. napkins, all myne; 2 doz napkins, 6 long, 6 ordinary table Cloths, a doz. of Towells, a good dowlas shift, a piece of poynt vpon a parchem^{nt},* rayased verie high and verie fine (a gown of Blackamore's Beauty and a white Petticoate) belonging to our Maydes sister, and a doubell sarcenet scarfe of Maryes, our mayde."

It is curious to observe how Speed's "Chronicle" stands first in the list (as doubtless it did in the bereaved owner's estimation), although, at 64 years of age, the loss of his cane must also have been no slight trial; the latter, however, could be readily replaced, but "Speed" was a costly possession and a bulky one too, as the thief no doubt discovered ere he had carried it far!

The death of a great mathematician and most unconscionably long sermoniser, finds its place in the diary, as follows:—

"The famous and learned D^r. Barrow M^r. of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, dep'ted this lyffe on ffriday at night, about 9 a clocke, being y^e 4th of May, 1677."

Immediately afterwards we find Mr. James Lever associated with Dr. John Eachard, the humorous, but self-sufficient opponent of Hobbes, of Malmsbury.

"James Asgill, the son of Cosen Henry Asgill, was borne on Sunday the 27th of May, 1677, & was bap'tized that evening by Cosen M^r. Benjamin Calamy: D^r. Eachard and myselfe stood for Godfathers; & Rebekah Calamy for Godmother."

Nephews and nieces are usually styled "cousins" throughout the manuscript.

Troublous times were casting their baneful influence over England about this period of Mr. James Lever's life; the effects of the Plot, so skilfully "discovered" by the arch-scoundrel, Titus Oates, were

* The "piece of poynt" was lace-work, raised with the needle upon a parchment pattern. There are many references to point-lace in the journals of this period; and, from the above record, we learn that its manufacture was sometimes carried on by domestic servants, as is the case in Devonshire, here and there, to this day. A very beautiful handkerchief of pillow-lace was recently made in my house by one of our maids, working during her leisure hours.

not unfelt in Lancashire, yet there is no allusion to it in the diary. The execution of the Archbishop of Armagh, however, finds a place thus :—

"Oliver Plunket y^e Popish Irish Primate, & ffitzharris were executed for Treason, at Tyburne on the 10 of July, 1681, beeing ffriday."

The victims of the Rye House Plot are not overlooked, as will be seen from these consecutive entries in 1683 :—

"Lord Russell y^e 13th July, 1683, was at Olde Bayly condemned for high Treason."

"Thomas Walcot, John Rouse, and W^m. Hone were executed, hanged and quartered, for high Treason : att Tiburne 20th July :83."

"L^d Russell was beheaded in Lincolne Inn ffields July 21st, 1683, beeing Satterday : D^r. Tilotson and other divines going in his Coach wth him."

"July 28th 1683. his M^{tie} put forth a Declaration for a Day of Thanksgiving throughout the Nation to bee kept on y^e 9th of September next beeing y^e Sabbath day, and to be reade in all Churches & Chappells : both on y^e 2^d of Sept. and y^e 9th of Sept : for y^e discovery of y^e wicked plott."

"Algernon Sidney Esq. was executed on Tower Hill on ffriday 7th Decemb^r 1683."

We are next brought face to face with the royal house of Stuart.

"Our most Gracious King Charles y^e Second dep'ted this mortall lyffe on ffriday about a quarter past eleven a clocke in y^e forenoon ; and about fower a clocke the Illustrious Prince, James Duke of Yorke was proclaimed King in great state on y^e 6th february 1684."

"The illustrious King, James y^e Second, and Queene Mary were crowned 23^d of Aprill, 1685, being S^t Georges Day, at Westminster : Bp. Turner Bishop of Ely preached 1. Cro. 29. & 23^d verse."

"Y^e Duke of Monmouth taken 8th of July 1685 in y^e morning, hiding in a Ditch : and in y^e hands of my Lord Lumley : as exprest by the Gazette, N^o. 2049."

"Duke of Monmouth was beheaded on Tower Hill this 15th of July 1685, beeing S^t Swythens Day."

"October y^e 23^d, 1685 : the Tearme began : and my L^d Chief Justice Jeffreys was attended to y^e Chancery Court wth all y^e Judges and other p^{sons} of Quality."

"October 23^d, 1685, beeing ffriday, M^r. Henry Cornish executed for a Traitor in Cheapside."

An interesting bit of personal adventure is recorded in 1688.

"On ffriday morning, beeing y^e 31st of August 1688, betweene 12 and 1 a clock in y^e night, the edg of the upper curtaine of my bed was on a light flame : sett on fire by a watch rush-candle burning by

my bedside : wth foulding of my curtaine hard together the flame extinguished, oth'wise wee might have beene all burnt in our beds. For wth mercifull p'servation we are all deeply bound to give many thanksgivings to God."

"Upon the 7th Septemb^r 1688 : M^r. Cawthorne, M^r. Lawrence, M^r. Steele, & M^r. Bowfort returned thanks, with mee and for mee, to God for my hopefull remedy and delivering my soule from death : And I gave every of them 10s. a peece."

The Revolution of 1688 is not touched upon in the diary, and no record of the abdication of James II. occurs ; the first intimation of a change in the monarchy being given in the following paragraphs :—

"Princess Mary arrived heere from Hague upon the 12th of feeb^r 1688, about 4 in y^e afternoone."

"His Highness the Prince of Orange and Princess Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of England, ffrance, and Ireland, &c. in Cheapside about one a clock on Wednesday, beeing y^e 13th of feeb^r, 1688."

The famous battle of La Hogue, in which the combined English and Dutch fleets under Admiral Edward Russell repelled the French invasion of England in the interests of James II., excites Mr. Lever's enthusiasm. He writes :—

"Thursday May 19th 1692. Admirall Russell burnt 16 ffrrench shippes and routed them, and burnt their Admirall ; we lost never a ship (tho' some [men] wounded) nor one Commissioned Officer, except Rear Admirall Carter and Collonell Hastings : praysed be God."

The same year London was terrified by the occurrence of a smart shock of earthquake.

"On the eight of Septemb^r, 1692, in London, about two of the clocke, there happened a sudden Earthquake w^{ch} was mostly perceived by those that were in the uppermost Roomes, that so affrighted them that they runne down the staires. It was perceived upon the Exchange, and at Westminster by the Queene, & hath been in most partes of England ; and att y^e Sea-Ports, Portsmouth, Dartmouth, and at Sandwich was verie violent : and his Mā^{tie} that day at Grammon[t] (as y^e Gazette reports) being about half-an-houre past two of the clocke at dinner in an old house, that it so shook the house, that they thought it would have fallen : that his Mā^{tie} was prevayled wth to arise from the table and goe out, but y^e surprise was quickly over."

The last entry of public interest written by Mr. James Lever, the elder, runs thus :—

"On Thursday at night about 7 a clock 20th of Octobler 1692, his Mā^{tie} came to London : landed at Yarmouth. The Queene went in y^e morning to meet him, and at night both returned amid greate joy by Candles lighted, the greate Guns, ringing of Bells, & Bone fires &c."

Some more family entries occur, bringing down the record to July 25th, 1693, and then in another hand we read :—

"My honored unckle, M^r. James Lever, sleept in Jesus, Wensday y^e 6th of Decemb^r 1693, about 4 of y^e clocke in y^e morning, and was buried from Haberdasher's Hall to S^t. Laurance Church, y^e 13th of y^e same month. M^r. Barton did perform y^e office of reading y^e Prayers, D^r. Mapeltoft being out of towne. There were 200 rings given at his funeral : five Aldermen dyd hold up his pall.

"S^r Paciens Ward.

S^r Ed. Clarke.

"S^r Tho. Stampe.

S^r Rich. Levett.

"S^r Tho. Lane.

S^r Tho. Hesler (?) Baronit."

The "baronit's" name may be Sterlin or Hester ; the fact is, that Mr. James Lever (the second) wrote an atrociously bad hand, and some of his entries would almost defy the powers of that important official of the Post Office, who is facetiously designated "the blind clerk," from his exceptional skill in deciphering writing that is illegible to the world at large. It is a relief to return to the neat court-hand of his "honored unckle," who, on two pages far apart from what may be called the family records, has recorded—

"¶ *Remarkable Observations of Gods p^rvidence towards y^e King.*

"20 Jan^y 1648, Sat. The kings Maj^{ty} was called to the barr at Westm^r Hall & his charge read against him : he denied y^e jsdiction of that Court : M^r. John Bradshaw, y^e Lawyer, was president of that Court.

"22 Jan^y. The Kings Ma^{ty} was again called to the barr, but hee as before pleaded y^e unwarrantableness of that Court.

"23 Jan. 1668. The Kings Ma^{ty} was again called to y^e barr but denied to plead to that Court which hee considered to bee an Usurpers.

"24. Wed^{sd}ay. The King was not called to the barr ; but y^e Court sate in y^e painted Chāber : so they dyd on Thursday and Fryday.

"27th Satterday. The King was called up to the barr and denieing to answer Guilty or not Guiltie, they about 3 a clock in y^e afternoone, adiudged him to Death.

"Jan. 30, 1648. CHARLES Y^e FIRST, KINGE OF ENGLAND, was beheaded befor the banquetinge house, neere Whit Hall gates, who suffered verie patiently to admiration.

"6 Mar. 1648. Marquesse of Hambledon, Lord Caple, Lord Goringe, Lord Holland and S^r John Owen were all called to the barr by the high Court of Justice of w^h M^r. John Bradshaw was president : and they were all adiudged to die by the Axe.

Ninth Mar. The Lord Hambleton, Lord Holland, Lord Capell all beheaded in Westm^r Yard.

"24 Oct. 1649. THE JUDGES came downe to y^e Hall for y^e tryall of Lieut-Coll. Jno. Lilborne wth a Comissⁿ Oyer & Terminer : Judg Keeble, Judg fforman, wth many o^r in Comissⁿ ; M^r. Rob^t. Mainwaring was y^e foreman of y^e grand inquest ; the bill of Judgement was found *billa vera*.

"25th Thursday : Hee was called to the barr ; his charge read ;

hee desired counsell & tyme but not allowed hym, only till next morninge.

"26 Fryday. Hee was again brought to y^e barr & a Jewry empanelled for 8 in y^e morninge. The Jewry brought in their verdict Not Guilty; at w^h there was a greate shout to admiration. The Court adjourned till Wednesday following. [Another hand has added] But they sate not that daye nor euer after.

"5 July, 1651. M^r Love, Minister of Gods Word, Law[rence] Jewry, was by y^e high Court of Justice condemned to death: I was y^e first messenger that bro^d him notice of his reprieve for a Month and od dayes.

"22 Aug. 1651. Hee was beheaded on Tower Hill, who wth much quiett of spiritt & cheerfullness gaue upp his Lyffe. I had y^e happinesse to bee wth him the morninge y^t hee died. I heard him say that he blessed God his heart did not soe much as leape or pant in his breast, but hee was as cheerfull as hee were to live till y^e Day of Iudg^t."

This friend of Mr. Lever's was Christopher Love, concerning whom Anthony Wood has recorded some strange things which will be found by the curious reader in *Athenæ Oxonienses*. The final entry in this part of the book refers to the defeat of Charles II. at Worcester by Cromwell.

"3 Sept. 1651. The King of Scots Army was routed at Worcester; y^e City taken and plundered by the Parliam^t Army: many thousands taken & a greate numb^r slaine."

The manuscript, so far as it relates to the seventeenth century, closes here; but it is continued by other hands to 1746, and I may, at some future time, draw once more upon its stores of curious information.

The Friar-Preachers, or Blackfriars, of Norwich.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from page 49.)

ABOUT 1536, John Leland visited Norwich, and noted in the library of this house,

"Distinctiones theologicæ autore Guelielmo Lincolniensi cancellario. *Arcus dicitur Christus.*

Cosby super Apocalypsim. *Quod vides scribe.*

Fyzaker super primum nocturnum Psalterii usque ad, "Deus deus meus respice." *Iste liber docet.*⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Leland's "Collectanea." There still exists a most interesting memorial of this library. It is a Psalter containing the Horæ B.V.M., with Calendar, the Psalter of David, Hymns, and the Symbol of St. Athanasius; a magnificent MS. on vellum and a beautiful specimen of Early English Art, richly decorated with very numerous capital letters, borders, and other ornamentations comprising eighteen

There were two guilds attached to the church: the guild of St. William mentioned in 1521, and the guild of the Holy Rood, in 1527.⁴⁸

Now came the direful time of the Reformation, with all its troubles. F. Edmund Harcock, prior, preached a long sermon before the mayor and aldermen of the city on Easter Monday (Apr. 6th), 1534, taking as his text out of the Psalms, "Obscurentur oculi eorum, ne videant." After discoursing on the resurrection, he turned to his own times, and insinuated, but with a disavowal, that he compared them to the desolation of the Babylonian captivity. On his coming down from the pulpit, he was taken to task by the mayor, who marvelled what moved him to meddle with such matters, and afterwards sent for him, but he was "not at home." Thereupon F. Richard Ingworth, prior of Kings-Langley, who was at Norwich on his visitation for reducing all friars to the royal supremacy, arrested the delinquent, and made him write out an abstract of his sermon, which, May 1st, was sent to Cromwell, with a request to know what was to be done with the prisoner.⁴⁹ Harcock was evidently in great jeopardy, and having already acknowledged the supremacy, confessed himself to be neither God nor angel, and that if he had erred in any man's judgment he was content to submit himself to the correction and reformation of his superiors under the king.⁵⁰ He lost his office, but his fate does not appear. His successor, F. Thomas Briggs, was also reported to Cromwell for a descendant on the supremacy in a sermon at St. Leonard's Priory outside Norwich, on Ascension eve (May 5th), 1535, in which he argued that the same power of general councils, which gave the bishops of Rome their universal jurisdiction, could deprive them of it again, just as it was well to obey F. Penyman and others when they were priors there, but after their authority had been taken away no man owed obedience to them.⁵¹ Briggs was too subservient to be disturbed.

initial letters (eight historiated with exquisite miniatures) and borders, in which various arms are emblazoned in several pages the shield of Bohun, earl of Northampton, also Mortimer and Badlesmere, all illuminated in gold and colours. The first illumination is the Annunciation. In the calendar are the names of St. Dominic and saints of the order in letters of gold: also the anniversary, in July, of those buried in the cemeteries of the order; and in September, of friends and benefactors; in August, the death of Sir John Clyfton; the consecration of F. John Hopson, Oct. 28th, 1554, as bishop of Norwich; the dedication of the church of the preachers at Shrewsbury; the obit of Geo. Briggs, of Saal, in Sept., etc. The modern binding is in antique style, in Russia. From a Latin inscription on the fly leaf, it appears that the MS. was given to the convent of friar preachers of Norwich by the procurement of Dame Joan de Clyfton, of Buckenham Castle, co. Norfolk, who died Nov. 15th, 1450. The codex appears to have been executed for William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, K.G., who married Elizabeth daughter of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, and widow of Edmund Mortimer, and died in 1360; it was sent to Sotheby for sale in 1876, when £117 was offered for it and refused, and it was (July, 1883) in Quaritch's Catalogue, 15, Piccadilly, priced at £250.

⁴⁸ Kirkpatrick.

⁴⁹ Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Henry VIII., 2nd series, vol. xix. nos. 25, 117.

⁵⁰ ⁵¹ Treas. of rec. of excheq., vol. A 11, fol. 23 (which contains the abstract of the sermon) 27. 4.



This priory was suppressed by Ingworth, then suffragan bishop of Dover, who wrote to Cromwell, in Nov. 1538, that he had taken the black and white friars of Norwich to the king's use.⁵² He reported that there was no lead here, except perhaps a few small gutters;⁵³ but in this he was greatly mistaken. What became of the members of the community is not apparent, except in the case of the ex-prior Briggs, who, in 1539, became rector of Brislingham; was presented, Apr. 2nd, 1549, to the vicarage of Kenninghall by the princess Mary, to whom he was chaplain; was deprived in 1554, it is said for being married; and was made vicar of Wymondham in 1559, where he probably ended his life.⁵⁴

Even before the priory was actually suppressed, the city resolved to obtain it for public uses. In an assembly of the mayor and aldermen, Aug. 31st, 1538, deputies were sent to the Duke of Norfolk, to engage his influence at court in their behalf, unless he desired to purchase. They petitioned the king in the matter, designing to turn the nave of the church into a large hall for common assemblies; to have in it a pulpit for preachers on Sundays and holidays, when there was no sermon at the cross within the cathedral; to make the choir into a chapel for mass and other daily services; to turn the dormitory and frayer into garners for the city corn in times of scarcity; to have here a malt-house, mill-house, and baking-house for the city; and to let the orchard for the maintenance of the buildings. The petition was carried to court by Austin Steward, an alderman, who secured, June 25th, 1540, for the sum of 81*l*, the purchase of the site of the late priory of *Blak Freres*, with the church, steeple, and lead and glass of the same, with the churchyard and all lands; also the yard, orchard, and chapel in the parishes of St. Clement and St. Mary Unburnt, with the tenement held by John Baker in St. Clement's parish: all to be held *in capite*, by the 20th part of a knight's-fee and the yearly rent of 9*s*. to the crown.⁵⁵ Although the lead was included in the grant, the city had to purchase it, and gave a bond of 500 marks to pay when it had been valued: in 1544, 152*l*. was paid, at 4*l*. the fodder, for 38 foddors on the church, chancel, steeple, and two aisles.⁵⁶ After long litigation, the homage and fealty, which could not legally be exacted of a corporate body, were remitted in Easter term, 1549.⁵⁷

Katherine Man, late recluse here, had an annuity of 20*s*. granted her, May 11th, 1548, by the corporation, on surrendering all her right to the ancess-house.⁵⁸

In the time of queen Mary, an expectation seems to have arisen that the friars might be reinstated. F. John Hopton, one of their order, being bishop of Norwich, by his will dated August 24th, 1558,

⁵² Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Henry VIII., 2nd series, vol. xix., nos. 25, 117.

⁵³ Treas. of rec. of excheq., vol. A 11, fol. 23 (which contains the abstract of the sermon) 24. 4.

⁵⁴ Blomefield. Harrod.

⁵⁵ Pat. 32 Henry VIII., p. 5, m. 16 (37).

⁵⁶ Kirkpatrick.

⁵⁷ Rot. memorand. thesaur. scac. pasch. 3 Edw. VI.

⁵⁸ Kirkpatrick.

bequeathed part of his books to the black-friars of Norwich, in case they should be restored to their convent, and the rest to the cathedral library. But the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, in the following November, turned the current of events.⁵⁹

It remains now to trace the fate of the monastic buildings.⁶⁰ The nave and aisles of the church were converted into a common hall, and the choir into a chapel. The pavements of the whole church and cloistral entrance, with the tombstones and altars (except the high altar) were destroyed, and fresh tiles were put down, brought for the hall from the grey-friars, and for the chapel from Yarmouth. In 1541, the holy water stoup at the W. door was sold to the churchwardens of St. Peter's, of Mancroft, for 6s. 8d., and six *roundels* of glass, with gentlemen's arms in them, to a glazier for 10d.; and at the cost of 9d., the hole in the roof of the chapel where the lamp had hung was covered with a leaded coffer. One of the bells was sold for 16l., and was added to the peal of St. Andrew's parish church, so that two bells were left here; it was broken and re-cast in 1566, but the distich inscribed upon it has been preserved. The fine wainscot of the choir was sold to a citizen, and went to adorn the parlour of his house in St. Andrew's parish, where it had a narrow escape of destruction by fire, in 1724, but is now lost. In 1542, the rood was taken down, and it is probable that now the partition was built between the nave and steeple, so as to cut off the chapel from the nave. In 1543, the sacristy was turned into a hall or chamber, and other rooms for a tenement then built adjoining it, another vestry of smaller dimensions being put up near it the next year, to serve for the chapel. In 1545, the old almary of wainscot that had stood in the sacristy, and 18 thin *selyng* boards, were sold for 20d. When thorough Protestantism was established under Edward VI., in 1547, the old rood was split up to help in heating the plumbers' irons for mending the roof. The consecrated altar-slab was put at the nether end of the hall, "in the stede of a cubbard." It was fixed at the S.E. corner, and became a table, commonly called *the stone*, where St. George's company dined, and several companies of tradesmen and artificers held their meetings: the dedicatory crosses were still visible in 1725. At Michaelmas, 1550, there still remained, among other articles: In the chapel, four desks fixed above the steps, two long desks beneath the steps, not fixed, an old long form and two short forms, a coffer with four feet, standing in the mid-chapel, two long lecterns and two turning lecterns, a beam that the rood sometime stood on, two long planks that were the cross on which the rood was nailed, a lamp of latten with a weight of lead in the roof, an iron stool to sit on, a pair of organs standing on a scaffold at the end next the steeple, a new form standing by the organ, and a pair of joined stairs to go up to the organ: in the vestry, "two altar clothys of dyaper, a corporas cape of whyte damaske, with a clothe in it, a vestment of grene velvet with an

⁵⁹ Wood: *Athen.* Oxon.

⁶⁰ The rest of this article is chiefly taken from Kirkpatrick, Blomefield, and Harrod, with privately procured information.

awbe therto, a vestment of blew wachet with flowers of gold, and lynyd with sylke and an awbe therto, three pecys of hangyngs of black worsted imbrodred with dede bodys rysyng out of graves." . . . In the steeple, two bells : in the hall, the altar-stone. In 1566, the vaulted passage from the late convent to the steeple was broken down, so as to cut off the communication of the chapel with the other buildings.

A new buttery and pantry were built on each side of the W. porch, and doors made out of the hall into them. About the same time, Sir Thomas Kempe, being made priest of the chapel, in 1543, built a house of three rooms partly on each side and partly above the S. porch, towards which the city gave him timber, tiles, etc., to the value of 40s., and engaged that if the oblations did not amount to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, the city would make it up to him. The dissolution of the guilds in 1547 abolished the offerings; and after Kempe's death no other chaplains were appointed, so the lodgings were assigned to the sword-bearer of the city and to casual preachers, and in 1608, the city library was removed hither. The Dutch Protestants, who, long before 1619, had held their services in the hall, in 1625 had a grant of the chapel. Owing to neglect, the steeple fell down, Nov. 6th, 1712, although the weather was very fine, and much damage was done to the hall and chapel. In the following year the breaches were filled up by building up the two walls forming the chapel entrance with a new gable to the E. end of the hall, and many of the arms carved in stone which had adorned the tower were fixed into the walls. St. Andrew's Hall is still the scene of the chief festivities and assemblies of the city.

As for the rest of the buildings, the chapter house fell down, Dec. 26th, 1540, and with it a great part of the dormitory roof. In 1541, the lead which partly covered the library was stripped off, and *thakyle* was substituted all over, the windows were stopped with bricks brought from the grey-friars, and the library was made into the hall, buttery, and parlour of a tenement; a grammar school was kept above-stairs in the infirmary, then the frayter, but after some years the common schoolhouse of the city was established at the Augustinians; a new kitchen was built near the hall on the N. side of the W. part of it, as the old kitchen was found to be inconvenient; and the dormitory jakes, which was next the water-gate, was made into a cistern. In 1542, the old roofs and plachers on the S. side of the cloister, which were partly fallen, were removed, the walls over the cloister on the N. side of the hall were broken down, and all the court on the N. side, including the refectory, was levelled. In 1543, the entrances on each side of the chapter-house were pulled down and the wall levelled; six tables that stood in the frayter were sold for 55*s.*, and the frayter was made into a granary, as was also the infirmary and several other rooms; and the large vaults were converted into warehouses, seven windows being formed for the vault under the S. end of the dormitory, and two for the vault under the library, the altar of Becket's chapel being thrown down. In 1545, the middle part of the dormitory roof fell, and the timber was used to make

tressells for all the new stalls in the poultry-market, fresh fish market, etc.; then the rest of the roof was taken down and framed for the new kitchen. In 1625, the great kitchen was appointed a place to set paupers on work. After Charles II. granted indulgence to dissenters, the Presbyterians had a granary on the E. side of the cloister-yard, and the Independents one on the W. After these religious bodies had built meeting-houses on the other side of the river, the Anabaptists used the granary on the E. side. In 1687, the Roman Catholics of the city endeavoured to acquire the Dutch chapel, but received instead a lease of the W. granary, late in the hands of the Independents, at 12*d.* a year; but they were mobbed out on Sunday, Oct. 14th, in the following year, when the news of the Hanoverian invasion spread through the country.

The buildings not converted into granaries, etc., were made into halls for sealing the manufactures of the city, for a mint, and for a variety of other purposes. In 1696, when holes were dug in the cloister to fix the great blocks of the mint, skulls and other human bones were discovered. The N.W. angle of the cloisters was let as a store cellar for beer, and the damp that consequently arose damaged the painted crucifixes, and rendered the inscriptions illegible. About 1724, in winter, an arch in the S.W. corner of the chapter-house fell. In 1804, the great part of the site N. of the hall (except the later kitchen and butteries for city feasts, and a long strip of land on the E., sold or let for building purposes) was with much pulling about of old remains and many unsightly additions, converted into a workhouse. The ancient kitchen was destroyed, and the N. end of the dormitory converted into a sleeping ward for women: the chapel was used for the religious worship of the inmates, a sermon, however, being preached once a year for the few remaining representatives of the original grantees. Since the erection of the new workhouse, 30 years ago, the buildings have been used for other purposes.

The E. part of the preaching-yard, in 1541, was severed, and let to John Clark, cook, and in 1617 was sold to Richard and John Manne, merchants, and on it was built a house, with a garden. The rest was let, in 1542, to the chaplain, and went by the name of *Kempe's garden*: and here, in 1579, were buried those of St. Andrew's parish who perished of the plague. It was made into the *Green Yard*, in 1650, and was used for sermons till 1672, and also as early as 1641, as an artillery ground, with the rooms at the S. porch as a store for the arms. It is now public ground.

The site of the first priory in Colegate was let to tenants for a considerable time. Then the chapel was pulled down. The land was sold by parcels, and is now occupied by the meeting-houses of the Presbyterians and the Independents, the Girls' Hospital, and by numerous houses and gardens.

The Norman Doorways of Yorkshire.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. (SCOT.)

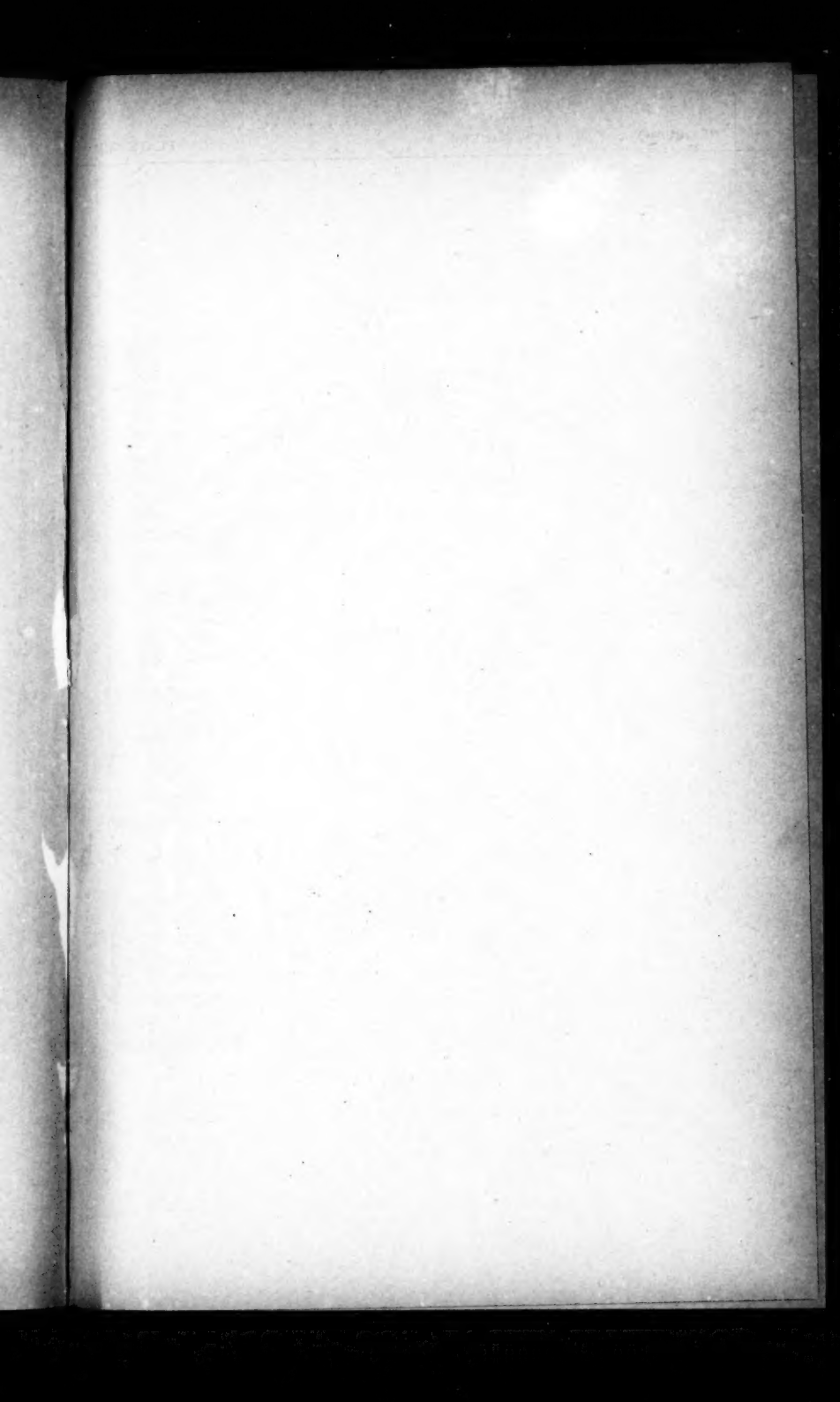
(Continued from Vol. II., page 159.)

STILLINGFLEET.

THE village of Stillingfleet is situated seven miles south of York, and is about two miles distant from Escrick railway station. The little river Fleet, from which the place takes its name, runs through the village, and thence into the Ouse. The parish church is dedicated to St. Helen. The architectural peculiarities of the building are admirably described, by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, in a paper in the *Associated Architectural Societies Reports* (vol. xiv., 1877-8, p. 73). The original church, which was probably erected about the middle of the twelfth century, consisted of a simple nave (forty-two feet ten inches by twenty feet, inside), and chancel (twenty-seven feet, and by sixteen feet, inside). To this was added, in the thirteenth century, an aisle (eight feet four inches wide, inside) extending the whole length of the north side of the nave and chancel, and a western tower (ten feet square, inside). Lastly, the Moreby Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was built on to the south side of the nave in the Decorated period. It contains an effigy of a knight, in chain armour, with crossed legs, and holding a shield bearing the Moreby arms. All that now remain of the architectural features of the Norman Church are a narrow round-headed window in the south wall of the chancel, and a magnificent doorway at the south-west corner of the nave. It is gratifying to be able to record that, in the present instance, the architect, to whom the repair of this beautiful doorway was entrusted some years ago, has done his work in a thoroughly conservative manner, without in any way destroying the ancient appearance of the whole.

The Norman builders, although they compel our admiration by the solidity of their masonry and the exquisite finish they gave to the ornamental details, were evidently lamentably deficient in a knowledge of the nature of the mechanical forces they had to deal with. In the bad foundations of their buildings we see that the principle of adjusting the amount of stress to the strength of the material, by varying the area over which the stress acts, was but imperfectly understood. The waste of material involved in the construction of piers of such massive proportions as those at Gloucester Cathedral, or St. John's Church, Chester, can only be attributed to lack of knowledge of the amount of stress which the material could safely bear. The use of the arch in a building introduces forces, not only of varying amount, but of varying direction; and it was left for the architects of the thirteenth century to discover how to place each stone to suit the direction of the stress acting upon it. The Norman style was copied from the Classical, where the lintel only was used, and no provision made to resist the thrust of an arch.

At Stillingfleet we have an instance of an arch giving way for want of side buttressing. The necessary depth for the several orders of





BERNARD & SONS. PHOTO - LITH.

JOHN A. LINDEN

— STILLINGFLEET —
YORKSHIRE.

mouldings of the doorway was obtained by increasing the thickness of the wall at this point, so as to form a projection, one foot nine-and-a-half inches, beyond the rest. The east jamb, which abuts against the Moreby Chapel, has remained sound in consequence of the support it thus received; but the west jamb has given way from want of sufficient lateral support. It was the failure due to the cause explained that rendered the repairs thus described by Mr. Hodgson Fowler necessary.

"Over the doorway was a wall partly of stone and partly of brick, but showing traces of a low gable, which has now been added; the two outer orders and the label being first carefully re-set, and the outer order of the western jamb enlarged and refixed. The oak door has been carefully spliced in parts, and re-hung, the ironwork being left untouched. The doorway and ironwork appear to have been the work of a local school of workmen. The ironwork, too, is evidently from the same hand as that on the south door at Skipwith."

The doorway at Stillingfleet has five orders of mouldings; the innermost springing from a jamb with double roll mouldings to imitate pairs of columns, as in other instances previously described; and the four others springing from nook shafts in the angles of the jamb. (Plate xiii.)

Outermost, or first order of arch-moulding.—Consisting of twenty-eight stones, each ornamented with foliage within a pelleted border, resembling a beak head in general appearance; except No. 14, which has a single beast's head, with a leaf issuing from its mouth; No. 16, which has a beak head; and No. 25, which has a pair of beasts' heads, with foliage issuing from their mouths, as on the Riccal doorway.

Second order of arch-moulding.—Thirty-six beak heads, eight of which are arranged in pairs.

Third order of arch-moulding.—Twenty-four arch-stones, with chevron and leaf ornament.

Fourth order of arch-moulding.—Eighteen arch-stones, with chevron.

Innermost, or fifth order of arch-moulding.—Fifteen arch-stones:—

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| No. | 1. | Head of beast and foliage. |
| " | 2. | Rosette and leaf ornament. |
| " | 3. | Beast with floriated tail. |
| " | 4. | Foliage. |
| " | 5. | Beast and foliage. |
| " | 6. | Beasts' head, holding a beast in its mouth. |
| " | 7. | Beak head. |
| " | 8. | Head of king wearing crown, with three crosses. |
| " | 9. | Bird flying over the head of a beast. |
| " | 10. | Pair of beast's heads, with foliage issuing from their mouths. |
| " | 11. | Rosette and leaf ornament. |
| " | 12. | Head of beast swallowing another beast. |
| " | 13. | Pair of beak heads. |
| " | 14. | Pair of beasts' heads swallowing two human heads. |
| " | 15. | Rosette and leaf ornament. |

Capitals of columns.—The capitals of the two outermost columns of the jambs on each side are carved with interlaced foliage and human or beasts' heads at the corner.

All the sculpture is in very good preservation; the details of the leaf ornaments being particularly well defined and as sharp as the day they were cut. The outermost order of the arch-moulding is decorated with objects which seem to be intended to give the idea of beak heads at a distance; but when looked at closely are found to be simply geometrical ornaments, consisting of two horse-shoe-shaped pelleted frames, one overlapping the other, and enclosing leaf patterns.

Similar imitative beak heads are to be noticed on the doorway at St. Denis' Church, Walmgate, York, on an arch-stone in the York Museum, on the doorway at Etton Church, Yorkshire, and elsewhere.

It is difficult to explain the figure sculpture at Stillingfleet. None of the subjects are scriptural; but we have several well-known types to be met with in other places, such as the crowned head, the head of a beast swallowing another beast, or a human head, and the head of a beast with foliage issuing from its mouth. The first object of the archæologist is to classify such representations rather than to explain their meaning.

The ironwork on the door at Stillingfleet is even more remarkable than the sculpture on the surrounding stonework. It is quite possible that the present door is the original one; but the specimens of the twelfth century are so rare that it is not easy to fix an exact date. A good deal of the ironwork has become decayed by age, and fallen away. What still remains, consists of a horizontal hinge-strap, with C-shaped attachment at the top and bottom of the door, and a horizontal band of plaited iron rods in the middle, besides which, there seems to have been a sort of lattice-work of diagonal strips.*

In the semi-circular space between the top hinge strap and the round arch are the figures of two men, a boat with the steering paddle hanging over the stern, and an ornament formed of four fleurs-de-lys placed in the shape of a swastica or fylfot. The figures in ironwork on the door at Stillingfleet are engraved in J. H. R. Bordeaux's "*Serrurerie du Moyenage*" (pls. 16 and 40). In this country ironwork on church doors wrought into the shape of human beings, beasts, or objects, are very seldom seen, although they are not uncommon in Scandinavia. On the door at Staplehurst Church, Kent, there is a representation in iron of a ship, a dragon or sea-monster, and several fishes.† In Paul du Chaillu's "*Land of the Midnight Sun*" (vol. ii., p. 359), an extremely elaborate door at Versäs Church, Vestergötland, is illustrated.‡ It has upon it ironwork representing a man fighting with a dragon, and a Runic inscription to the effect that

"Asmunter gārthi dur."
(Asmund made the door.)

Other doors of a similar description occur at Visingsö, and Väfersunda, on Lake Vättern, Östergötland; at Reinlids, and at Hedals

* Similar diagonal strips occur on the door at Edstaston, Shropshire, which is probably the original one of the twelfth century coeval with the doorway.

† "*Archæologia Cantiana*," vol. ix., p. 191.

‡ Copied from Oscar Montelius's "*Sveriges Historia*," vol i., p. 481.

churches, in Valders.* It is almost impossible now to determine the subject represented on the door at Stillingfleet, as so little of the iron-work remains. The ship which is the principal feature in the scene, may have been intended to symbolise the Church of Christ, but it is difficult not to associate it with the terrible events of the year 1066, when Harald Hardrada, of Norway, moved his vessels in the Ouse, only a mile distant from Stillingfleet, in order to prevent the English from descending the Wharfe. The horrors of the invasions of the Scandinavian vikings must have been fresh in the memory of the inhabitants of this part of Yorkshire in the twelfth century, and the smith whose skilful hand wrought the decorations of the door at Stillingfleet Church may have been influenced in his choice of a subject by local traditions of a sea-fight in which his own immediate ancestors were engaged.

HEALAUGH.

HEALAUGH is situated 8 miles S.W. of York, and is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tadcaster railway station. The late Dr. Daniel H. Haigh connects this place with St. Heiv, in his paper on the "Monasteries of St. Heiu and St. Hild,"† and professes to have discovered her name on a tombstone found some years ago in the churchyard. The principal object of interest in the church is the south doorway of the nave, which, although not so elaborate as some of the other examples we have described, has some curious sculptured details. The doorway only occupies the ordinary thickness of the wall, and consequently has fewer orders of moulding than usual. The hood moulding round the outer arch is ornamented with a chevron and is of large dimensions, thus giving increased depth to the arch by its projection beyond the face of the wall. Within this there are three orders of moulding, the two outer ones springing from columns in the angles of the jambs, and the innermost from a plain jamb with roll mouldings.

The innermost order of the arch moulding is plain, like the jambs, but the two outer ones are sculptured, as also are the capitals of the columns and the imposts. The middle or second order of the arch moulding is ornamented with 28 beak-heads. The subjects sculptured on the outer or first order of the arch moulding are as follows :

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| No. | 1. | Human head. |
| " | 2. | Beast's head, with foliage issuing from its mouth. |
| " | 3. | Head of a beast. |
| " | 4. | Head of a beast, with two horns. |
| " | 5. | Head. |
| " | 6. | Defaced. |
| " | 7. | Beast. |
| " | 8. | Dancing woman, standing on her head, and with long plaits of hair hanging down on each side. |
| " | 9. | Three kneeling figures. |
| " | 10. | Two figures enthroned. |
| " | 11. | Two kneeling figures. |
| " | 12. | Defaced. |

* Nicolaysen's "Mindesmerker af Middlealderen Kunst," pls. 2 and 6.

† Journal of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association.

- No. 13. Bird.
- „ 14. Two dancing women, standing on their heads, facing each other.
- „ 15. Head of beast, with foliage issuing from its mouth.
- „ 16. Beast's head.
- „ 17. Human head, crowned with cross over forehead.
- „ 18. Beast's head, with foliage issuing from its mouth.
- „ 19. Human head.
- „ 20. Beast's head, with foliage issuing from its mouth.

On the imposts from which the middle order of the arch moulding springs, on each side there is a female figure with her arms akimbo, placed horizontally. The capitals of the columns are sculptured with interlaced foliage and beasts.

The figures on stones Nos. 9, 10, and 11 of the outer order of the arch moulding seem to form one group, and occupy the top part of the doorway in the centre. The two seated figures in the middle are apparently a king and queen. The king holds a sceptre in his left hand. The queen, who sits on the king's right, is grasping his right arm above the elbow, so as either to hold him back or attract his attention. She has long hanging sleeves. There are five kneeling figures, three on the king's right, and two on his left, all of whom seem to be supplicating a favour or asking forgiveness for some offence. The whole scene does not correspond with the stereotyped ways of representing any scriptural subject with which I am acquainted, and I can therefore only conclude that it is either a legendary or historical subject connected with the locality. The attitude of the tumbling or dancing women, on stones Nos. 8 and 14 of the outer arch-moulding, is probably intended to express immodesty, and thus typify worldly vices. Herodias' daughter is always portrayed thus when dancing before Herod. Numerous other examples occur in twelfth century sculpture, on the font at St. Mary's Church, near Torquay; on doorways at Ely Cathedral, and Barfreston Church, Kent; at Zürich Cathedral, in Switzerland; and at St. George's, Boscherville, and Amboise, in France.

The use of human figures placed horizontally, as on the imposts at Healaugh, is not unknown elsewhere, but it can hardly be recommended on the score of beauty.

BISHOP WILTON.

BISHOP WILTON is situated at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds, 14 miles E. of York, and 4 miles from Fangfoss railway station. It derives its prefix of Bishop from the ancient palace of the Archbishop of York, the site of which may still be traced. Murray's *Handbook to Yorkshire* informs us that the church of St. Edith at this place has "been thoroughly restored by J. L. Pearson, at the sole expense of Sir Tatton Sykes." It is a thousand pities that so good a modern designer as the architect of Truro Cathedral, and St. Augustine's, Kilburn, could not have been content to leave the splendid old Norman doorway at Bishop Wilton alone, and rest his reputation on more original work. If there ever was a case of putting new wine into old bottles, this is one; and with the usual disastrous result.

What must have been one of the finest Norman doorways in Yorkshire has been now reduced by the process of restoration to a hopeless jumble of old and new work. Where stones have become decayed, or were wanting, they have been replaced by new ones, but it is impossible to tell whether the sculptures on the latter are copies of what existed before or whether they emanated from the fertile brain of J. L. Pearson. The whole thing is a complete wreck, archæologically speaking.

The only illustration of the doorway at Bishop Wilton I have come across, is from a sketch by Miss Barstow, in the *Ashby-de-la-Zouch Anatomic Drawing Society's Sketch Book* for 1862 (pl. 50). There are four orders of arch-mouldings; the three outer ones springing from nook shafts in the angles of the jambs, and a hood moulding surrounds the whole. The two outermost orders of mouldings are sculptured with heads and figures; the third order with 22 beak heads; and the fourth, or innermost, order is very richly decorated with geometrical patterns, recessed at intervals so as to show a plain roll moulding below. The subjects of the sculpture are as follows:—

First, or outermost order of arch-moulding.—Twenty-three voussoirs.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| No. | 1. | Head and foliage. |
| " | 2. | <i>Beast eating plant</i> (new). |
| " | 3. | Lion. |
| " | 4. | <i>Monkey playing on the pipes</i> (new). |
| " | 5. | Monkey playing on a tambourine. |
| " | 6. | <i>Warrior armed with spear on horseback</i> (new). |
| " | 7. | Winged dragon with looped tail. |
| " | 8. | <i>Lion symbol of St. Mark</i> (new). |
| " | 9. | <i>Angel symbol of St. Matthew</i> (new). |
| " | 10. | Man warming his hands at the fire. |
| " | 11. | <i>Agnus Dei</i> (new). |
| " | 12. | Bishop, with crozier, giving the benediction. |
| " | 13. | <i>Eagle symbol of St. John</i> (new). |
| " | 14. | <i>Bull symbol of St. Luke</i> . |
| " | 15. | Pisces. |
| " | 16. | Sagittarius shooting at a human head. |
| " | 17. | <i>Head between two dragons</i> (new). |
| " | 18. | <i>Mermaid</i> (new). |
| " | 19. | Beast and tree. |
| " | 20. | <i>Man kneeling and piercing a beast with his sword</i> (new). |
| " | 21. | Lion. |
| " | 22. | <i>Two serpents twisted together</i> (new). |
| " | 23. | Head and foliage. |

Second order of arch-moulding.—Twenty-one voussoirs:—

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| No. | 1. | Human head. |
| " | 2. | Pair of beasts' heads. |
| " | 3. | Three small heads. |
| " | 4. | Beak head. |
| " | 5. | Pair of beasts' heads. |
| " | 6. | Beak head. |
| " | 7. | Beak head swallowing head. |
| " | 8. | Man holding an axe. |
| " | 9. | Head of beast. |
| " | 10. | Head. |
| " | 11. | Head of beast swallowing man. |
| " | 12. | Head. |

- No. 13. Head of beast.
 " 14. Man.
 " 15. Two heads and a bell (?)
 " 16. Man holding human head in one hand, and the ring of the chain attached to second human head on the next voussoir in the other.
 " 17. Human head, with chain and two terminal rings attached to it.
 " 18. Head of beast.
 " 19. Two heads turned opposite ways.
 " 20. Head of beast.
 " 21. Head.

On the capital of the inner columns of the west jamb of the doorway is carved an archbishop's crozier, with a crossed head and spike at the bottom.

Some of the subjects on the arch-mouldings, such as Sagittarius and Pisces, are taken from the signs of the Zodiac; the man warming his hands at the fire, from the series of the seasons, or months. Perhaps the most curious of all the sculptures is that of a man holding two human heads, which he appears to be about to fasten together with a chain having large terminal rings at each end. A very similar subject occurs on the font from Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, now in the York Museum. The Sagittarius, shooting at a human head, may be compared with one on the font at West Rounton, Yorkshire.

Church Bells and Church Plate.

THE following lists of the counties that have published, or are about to publish, accounts of (1) Church Bells and (2) Church Plate have been kindly supplied by Mr. R. C. Hope:—

Church Bells.

Bedfordshire	(edited by)	T. North, F.S.A.
Cambridgeshire	- "	Rev. Dr. Raven.
Cornwall	- "	E. H. W. Dunkin.
Derbyshire (in part)	- "	Ll. Jewitt, in <i>Reliquary</i> .
Devonshire	- "	Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A.
Essex	- "	Rev. C. Deeds.
Gloucestershire	- "	Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A.
Hertfordshire	- "	T. North, F.S.A., & J. C. S. Stahlschmidt.
Kent	- "	J. C. S. Stahlschmidt.
Leicestershire	- "	T. North, F.S.A.
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Surrey	- "	J. C. S. Stahlschmidt.
Sussex	- "	A. Daniel Tyssen.
Wiltshire	- "	Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A.
Yorkshire, E.R.	- "	Rev. A. Consitt Boulter, F.S.A.

In Progress.

Buckinghamshire	-	(edited by)	
Cumberland	-	"	Arch. Society.
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Northumberland	-	"	Arch. Society.
Nottinghamshire	-	"	W. Phillimore.
Suffolk	-	"	Rev. Dr. Raven.
Warwickshire	-	"	Mr. Tilley.
Westmoreland	-	"	Arch. Society.
Worcestershire	-	"	Mr. Tilley.
Yorkshire, N. & W. Ridings	-	"	J. E. Poppleton.

Church Plate.

Cumberland	-	(edited by)	R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.
Kent	-	"	Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, M.A.
Leicestershire	-	"	Rev. A. Trollope, M.A.
Norfolk (part of)	-	"	Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A.
Rutland	-	"	R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.
Westmoreland	-	"	R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.
Worcester (Archd. of)	-	"	Ven. Archdeacon Lea, M.A.
York (city of)	-	"	T. M. Fallow, M.A., F.S.A., and R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

In Progress.

Cheshire	-	"	R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.
Cornwall	-	"	Arch. Society.
Derbyshire	-	"	W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Devonshire	-	"	Arch. Society.
Dorsetshire (in the press)	-	"	J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A.
Durham	-	"	R. Blair, F.S.A.
Essex	-	"	Arch. Society.
Gloucestershire	-	"	Arch. Society.
Herefordshire	-	"	H. C. Moffatt and E. W. Colt Williams.
Lincolnshire	-	"	Rev. G. T. Harvey, F.S.A.
Northamptonshire	-	"	Rev. A. Trollope, M.A.
Northumberland	-	"	Diocesan Authorities.
Radnorshire	-	"	H. C. Moffatt and E. W. Colt Williams.
Shropshire	-	"	R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.
Surrey	-	"	G. C. Williamson.
Wiltshire	-	"	J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A.
Yorkshire	-	"	T. M. Fallow, M.A., F.S.A., and A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A.

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

The Committee of the Society of Antiquaries for promoting the AMALGAMATION OF COUNTY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES met at Burlington House in February, at which all the members were present save Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. Gomme. Lord Percy propounded a detailed scheme for effecting the objects desired, which was carefully discussed, together with certain proposals of Rev. Dr. Cox and Mr. Loftus Brock. Eventually it was decided to report to an adjourned conference of delegates of the different societies, to be summoned for May 7th.



The new number of the transactions of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY is now almost ready for issue to the members. It contains several very valuable articles, and will be particularly rich in pedigrees; the chief of these is a gigantic folding one of the ancient and knightly family of the STRICKLANDS, of SIZERGH, in Westmoreland, by E. Bellasis, Bluemantle Pursuivant-at-Arms. The other pedigrees are the Postlethwaites, of Millom, in Cumberland, by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A.; the Threlkelds, of Melmerby, in Cumberland, by W. Jackson, F.S.A.; and the Leyburnes, of Cunswick, by W. Wiper. Sizergh itself is the subject of two papers; in one, Mr. M. W. Taylor gives an historical and descriptive account of that most charming of all manorial halls; while in another Mr. Curwen treats of the beautiful woodwork, which is the glory of Sizergh. Miss Kuper contributes a most painstaking and exhaustive, but somewhat daring paper on the field names in the parish of Dalston, Cumberland. Dr. Barnes deals with lepers and leper hospitals in the two counties. The President (Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.) reprints with additions his paper on "The Retreat of the Highlanders through Westmoreland in 1745," which originally appeared in our pages: it is satisfactory to find that its publication brought to light additional information in corroboration of the Chancellor's views, particularly as to General Oglethorpe's flank march. The volume ends with an historical paper by the late Canon Weston, on Shap Abbey, and an architectural one by the great amateur navy explorer, Mr. St. John Hope. Mr. Calverley's valuable and suggestive paper on the Giant's Grave at Penrith, read at the Society's last meeting, is held over for the present, time not yet permitting its being done justice to in the way of engravings.



The Society's programme for the year is not yet arranged, but some of the members suggest that the eastern side of the VALLEY OF THE EDEN is somewhat virgin ground, and might repay a visit. The following papers are promised for the Society's ensuing session:—The Huddlestons of Hutton John, by W. Jackson, F.S.A.; the Siege of Carlisle in 1644-5, by the President; the Fourteenth Century Gravestones in Cumberland, by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A.; the Heraldry of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Statesmen (yeomen), by Miss Kuper; the Episcopal Seals of Carlisle, by Mrs. Ware; St. Hilda and St. Patrick in Cumberland, by the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A.; the Misereres in Carlisle Cathedral, by Miss Henderson; the Plague in Cumberland and Westmoreland, by Dr. Barnes; etc., etc., etc.



The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY are now printing for circulation among their members as part of their tract series, Sir Daniel Fleming's "Survey of Cumberland." Some time ago Sir G. Duckett edited for them, from a copy in the Bodleian, Sir Daniel's "Survey of

Westmoreland ; " it was not then known that Sir Daniel had written an account of Cumberland, but a manuscript book containing both Westmoreland and Cumberland unexpectedly turned up in the collections of Mrs. Dykes, the Red House, Cumberland. The history of the manuscript is not known, but it is in a seventeenth century hand. The Survey of Cumberland will form a tract of about 40 to 50 pages. There is some prospect of the chartularies of Wetheral and Holm Cultram being edited for the Society's extra series by the Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D., Archdeacon of Carlisle ; much depends upon whether the undertaking can be made to pay. So also does the publication of the private journals of Wm. Nicolson, first archdeacon and afterwards bishop of Carlisle ; they have been entrusted to Mrs. Ware to edit. Those that have been already transcribed contain many interesting items : an account of Chief Justice Jeffreys' charge at the assizes at Carlisle ; the news of the death of Charles II. (*optimi regum*, Archdeacon Nicolson calls him) ; the festivities at Carlisle to celebrate the coronation of James II. ; the news of Monmouth's rebellion ; and it brings in many nice little local pictures. Nicolson must have been a man of great physical vigour to judge from the journeys he made on horse and on foot ; when he had a week's holiday he spent it in hunting, and he was not above arranging for a cock-fight on Collop-Monday.



Mr. A. Barnes Moss, of Carlisle, has just published the monumental inscriptions in the church and church-yard of ST. CUTHBERT OF CARLISLE. They have, to the number of about 550, been ably edited by Miss Margaret J. Ferguson, from transcripts made some years ago by her father, Chancellor Ferguson, and the Rev. E. W. Ford. In the interval between the transcription and the publication many of the inscriptions have totally perished ; the church-yard has been closed for burials something like thirty years, and the gravestones no longer receive the periodical painting that protected them from the weather ; damp and frost now work their evil way unchecked, strike upwards by capillary attraction, or enter at some deep cut letter, with the result that the whole surface of the stone quietly shells off, leaving the monument to look like a well-sucked piece of sugar. Should this venture pay, Mr. Moss will undertake the inscriptions at the other Carlisle churches, so as ultimately to produce a complete local necrology.



Lord Muncaster and some friends have recently been excavating in a barrow on BARNSCAR, near Devoke Water, on Muncaster Fell, and found two urns belonging to the bronze period, which have been restored by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum. Lord Muncaster intends to have the pre-historic remains at Barnscar thoroughly explored and planned ; this is most desirable ; they are very extensive and cover a large area, and much nonsense has been written about them, partly owing to writers having confused the site with another Barnscar down on the sea shore by Drigg ; the difficulty of exploring them is enhanced by their position, far remote from any dwellings where lodging could be got, thus rendering the long days of summer desirable for the work ; but unfortunately at that time the ruins are almost obscured by the too abundant growth of bracken.



A GOLD BRACELET of unusual type was recently found on a fell in Westmoreland, at a depth of three feet below the surface of the peaty soil, in a cleft of the rock into which it had apparently dropped. The bracelet has been formed by twisting a gold rod, whose section is a quartrefoil, with the sides of the foils much flattened. It thus differs from those formed by laying several gold wires side by side, twisting them like the strands of a rope, and then soldering the ends together, and probably belongs to a later period, the Romano-British.



During the extensive alterations and repairs still in progress, under the direction of Mr. Pearson, at the ancient PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. MARK, now known as "the Mayor's Chapel," BRISTOL, several features of archaeological interest have come

to light, and are being carefully preserved. During the early part of this century large sums of money were spent in "beautifying the building" in the taste of the period, the fine architectural features of the church being to a great extent destroyed or covered over by sham carved work in plaster, all of which has now been removed. Remains of large altar tombs have been found in the north and south walls of the nave, but with nothing to show to whom they belonged. A fragment of a fine piscina was found in the east wall of the destroyed north transept (which is being restored), and another piscina, nearly perfect, in the south wall of the nave. Several doorways were found in the north wall, at different levels, which doubtless led into the domestic buildings of the hospital, long since destroyed. Mr. Pearson is also restoring the north side of the cloister, communicating with the new N. transept; no trace of the cloister could be seen before work was commenced on the site, but on clearing the ground a fine E.E. stoup, near the remains of a doorway leading into the transept, were discovered, and in the wall filling up the transept arch several heads from the destroyed E.E. corbel-table of the transept were found, some of which are in good condition and will be re-used. Several encaustic tiles bearing armorial and other devices, including the arms of the De Clares, Berkeleys, and other local families who were among the benefactors of the hospital, were dug up, and will be re-laid. One of the most interesting finds has yet to be mentioned. From the masonry filling one of the archways in the N. wall some large stones were found to be painted in the style of the early part of the fifteenth century, with the following subjects—(1) "The Nativity;" (2) "The Virgin Mary and St. Anne," with the kneeling figure of a merchant (?) probably the donor; (3) "The Resurrection," somewhat curiously treated. The last is much defaced, but the others are in fairly good condition and are valuable illustrations of the art of the period. The stones are all perforated in a curious manner with square holes which opened into the church, and through which probably the sick and infirm poor in the hospital were enabled to hear mass.



A memorial was recently presented by the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB to the Bristol Town Council suggesting that memorial tablets should be erected on houses in Bristol where distinguished persons were born, or had resided, and that certain time-honoured remains should be also indicated to strangers by inscriptions. Among the names of distinguished residents mentioned were Robert Southey, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Hannah More, Jane Porter, Thomas Chatterton, Sir Humphrey Davy, Bishop Butler, Edward Colston, and others. The subject was considered at the February meeting of the Council and adopted, the following motion being carried unanimously—"That this Council is willing to grant the request of the Clifton Antiquarian Club as far as it effects the properties in its possession, and, although unable to do more than this, the Council would gladly see the wishes of the Club carried out all over the city." It is to be hoped that the scheme may be carried out without loss of time, and that thereby greater interest may be taken both by natives of and visitors to Bristol in the memorials of the past.



IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL a fresco of the twelfth century, about four feet square, has been uncovered by the removal of a very late Norman wall-casing. It is on the north side of the apse of the well-known chapel, commonly called St. Anselm's, which stands on the south side of the choir's south aisle, and is the easternmost chapel on that side. Canon Holland has undertaken to restore this chapel, and in the process of the work he found that the north side of the apse had been cased with ashlar very late in the Norman period. Upon removing this casing, the fresco was found, still vivid in colour, upon the original wall (of Ernulf's or Conrad's work). The scene represented is St. Paul at Melita, after his shipwreck, shaking from his hand the viper. The real dedication of the chapel was to SS. Peter and Paul.



At ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL the west wall of the nave is being underpinned. In the course of this necessary work, indications have been found of the original Saxon building.

A beautiful SIGNET RING, set with an *intaglio* on cornelian, has been found while digging brick-earth at Milton-next-Sittingbourne, in Kent. It seems to have been buried with a Saxon nobleman, whose bones, together with a spear head and a glass drinking cup, were found at the same place. The *intaglio* represents a charioteer driving spirited horses, as seen on a well-known tetradrachm of Syracuse, from which the design has undoubtedly been copied.



Mr. T. Carter Mitchell, of Topcliffe, writes to us in February :—"A few days ago I picked up, by the side of Leeming Lane (Walling Street), about five miles to the north of Aldborough (Isurium), a remarkable fragment of ROMAN POTTERY. It is the handle of what must have been an enormous amphora, or some similar vessel. It is strikingly large, but well proportioned, and of good workmanship. It is unglazed, of a pink buff colour, well baked, and seemingly tough and strong. Mixed with the clay of which it is made are some small white specks, which under a lens look like powdered quartz, being angular and not rounded by wear as grains of sand are. The parts of the vessel from which the ends of the handle sprang, and the portion connecting these, are still attached to it. From the rounding off of the edges of the fracture the jar must have been broken for centuries. The handle is no less than 6 inches in circumference where grasped by the hand. That part of the vessel which remains varies from three-quarters of an inch to one inch in thickness. Some men who were lowering the side of the road turned it up from where, in all probability, it had lain since a Roman hand threw it there."



We fear that the fine old church at BENTLEY, near Farnham, will be much injured by the process of restoration that is being carried on. The Ancient Buildings Protection Society have tried to prevent any actual destruction taking place, but the restoration is being carried out with but little caution, and we fear with most serious consequences.



We are glad to notice that an enterprising Surrey newspaper, *The West Surrey Times*, has started a notes and queries column under able local editorship. Much interesting folklore and local intelligence has already been gathered up by its means, and we wish the column and its editor every success.



That fine medieval building, the GUILDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, is, we hear, to be restored by its newly-appointed governors. We trust that reverent care will be exercised in doing as little as possible, as this building has been hitherto untouched and possesses some unique features of interest. Its garden front is one of the most beautiful elevations in that interesting old town. We are always fearful when these newly elected bodies desire to shine as restorers of local architecture, and we can only hope that they may be guided by some reliable architect who will permit them only to do what is absolutely necessary to prevent the old building going to ruin.



Some judicious restoration has been carried out at the parish church of WITLEY, near Godalming, at the expense of a generous parishioner, Mr. J. H. Foster. The charming exterior has been but little interfered with, save where careful repair has been carried out; but the interior is admirably re-arranged, and the result of the new seating, flooring decoration, and ornaments is very pleasing.



Professor J. H. Middleton has again been usefully discoursing on old ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS, of which there are many more remains left in England than is usually supposed. Two chasubles, from the chapel of Sawston Hall, were exhibited before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society at their February Meeting.

Though of modern material and shape, they were found to be decorated with very elaborate orphreys, dating from early in the sixteenth century, of extremely beautiful and magnificent needlework. The most interesting parts of this embroidery are the subjects taken from the legend of the martyrdom of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron saint of England during the latter part of the medieval period. Six scenes from the legend are given on the orphreys of the red chasuble.

1. St. George in silver armour, with a red cross on his breast, represented as a youth, nimbed; he is brought before a crowned figure under the charge of having pulled down the edicts against the Christians which Diocletian had ordered to be published about the year 296.

2. The king consults with his councillors.

3. St. George, stripped of his armour, is brought before the king, who orders him to sacrifice to Apollo.

4. St. George is again brought up for judgment: this subject is very badly restored. The intermediate one of the fall of the Temple of Apollo is missing.

5. St. George is hung up, nude, to a "*furca*," and is tortured with a whip and pincers in the presence of the king and his attendants.

6. St. George is raised from the tomb by Christ.

Over each subject is a canopy on pillars, with two angels holding the "*rutilans rosa*," the favourite badge of Edward IV., as used on his "*rose-nobles*." The whole work is *appliqué* on linen, and great splendour of effect is given by stuffing parts of the gold canopies with wool, so as to make them stand out in high relief—a not unusual method at this late period, but more common in Germany than in England.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WARWICK. The restoration of the tower of this church having been completed mainly through the liberality of the late Miss Ryland, who gave £2,000 to the fund for that purpose, the committee have resolved to place a Latin inscription on the building in commemoration thereof. The following is a translation—"This Tower was restored in the year of our Lord 1885. Funds being wanting for finishing the work, Louisa Ann Ryland, with her accustomed beneficence, gave the aid that was needed."



The work of filling the niches in the tower of ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY (42 in number), is rapidly progressing. Above a dozen are now fixed in position; they are carved in white Hollington stone, and contrast effectively with the red sandstone from Runcorn with which the tower has been faced. The subjects of the statues have been mainly selected from the saints, prominence being given to those to whom chapels and altars in the church and city have been dedicated. The Botoners (who rebuilt the church, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) and several royal personages connected with the city's history, have also been included in the list.



During some alterations in progress in the mansion known as the "CHARTER HOUSE," on the south-eastern extremity of the city of Coventry, with which was incorporated a considerable portion of the monastery of the Carthusians, some interesting fragments have been brought to light. Doorways long hidden by modern additions, richly wrought carvings in wood previously hidden by plaster, massive walling, and other indications of the original structure have been exposed. Fortunately the building is in the possession of a gentleman who is desirous that nothing of historical or archaeological importance shall be removed; and it is very probable that during the investigation important discoveries may be made illustrative of the arraignment of this monastery, which was a very wealthy one previous to the Dissolution. The precinct walls are for a considerable distance intact, and in good preservation.



Building has been going on on part of the site of the HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, COVENTRY, of which the only remains above ground are the chapel and its north aisle. During the erection of a theatre, east of the choir, extensive remains of walling were discovered, indicating the position of offices of the hospital or external boundaries. A quantity of human remains were also found, confirmatory of the opinion that the burial ground of the institution was on this side. The chapel was until lately used as a Free Grammar School, and is worthy of note as having been the building in which Sir Wm. Dugdale, the Warwickshire historian, received the earlier portion of his education. At the Dissolution the hospital came into the possession of John Hales, who converted it into a school, and left directions in his will for its endowment.



At a meeting of the HAMPSHIRE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY held on March 4th, Mr. T. W. Shore first exhibited an ancient British urn which had been brought from Dummer. He described it as one of the most remarkable discoveries in the south of England. It was one of a group of thirteen urns found within a few feet of each other just on the watershed between the Itchen and the Loddon, a short distance to the south of Basingstoke. This urn was about 14 inches across the top and 14 inches deep, and was made of clay and grit. It was of a rude type of pottery, of a coarse gritty character, though there were some signs of art in it; it might have been made on a potter's wheel, and partly baked. From its large size Mr. Shore thought it would not have been made for burial, but was probably a domestic vessel. The inside had been coated round with clay, in the middle of which the charred remains of the cremated body had been put, and then the top was covered in with clay. The urn was inverted on a bed of flints, and neolithic flints were found in some of the urns. There was no sign of a tumulus over them.



At a recent meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY Mr. Horatio Butterworth delivered an interesting paper on "The Ancient British Kingdom of Elmete." Mr. Butterworth explained that when the Ancient Britons were driven by their enemies from the east of the island, they settled in the west, from Cumberland to Cornwall, including Wales. Only one spot in the middle of the land remained unconquered, and that might be roughly spoken of as the West Riding, which was then called Elmete. This kingdom lasted about 200 years, from the time of the departure of the Romans in A.D. 409, to the conquest of Elmete by Edwin in 613. Some people thought the kingdom of Elmete lay between the rivers Wharfe and Aire, but he thought it was much larger, extending to the forest of Knaresborough on the north, Sherburn on the east, the vale of Calder on the south, and a line drawn through Bingley on the west. Mr. Green in his history said that the kingdom of Elmete extended to the Wharfe and Nidd on the north, to the Roman road on the east, the country of the Peak on the south, and the Pennine Hills on the west. The lecturer thought that the land was never thoroughly conquered by the Romans, and that Ilkley, Adel, Slack, and Colne were only military camps for keeping the people in order. In support of this, he said that there were no grand Roman remains found in any of these stations, but plenty of bronze coins. When it was conquered, Elmete became colonised by Anglo-Saxon Christians, as there were very few places named after heathen deities. The whole of the neighbourhood of Rombalds Moor was pierced with pit dwellings, which must have been used by the original inhabitants, as they were always placed near streams. He thought that the last final struggle between the Britons and the Saxons took place not far from the shooting-box on Rombalds Moor.



THE BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY have arranged the following excursions for the months of May and June. In May they will proceed to Horton Hall (the seat of F. S. Powell, Esq., M.P.), where a paper will be read by Mr. Wm. Cudworth, the Hon. Secretary; later on in the same month they will go to Woodlane and Brekeley Hall, with Mr. John Lister as cicerone. In

June an excursion will be made to Shibden Hall, Godley Grange, and High Sunderland.



At the meetings of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY during April, some exceptionally interesting papers will be read. On April 5th, Dr. Renaud, F.S.A., will give "An Analysis of the Contents of a Tudor MS., relating to the Suppression of Religious Houses in England and Wales, *temp.* Henry VIII., together with a Genealogical Notice of Dr. Thomas Legh, Provincial Visitor of the same;" and Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., will contribute "A Fresh Account of the Rebels in Manchester in 1745, from a MS. recently discovered by Mr. Earwaker." On April 26th, a paper entitled "Unpublished Records of the Mosse Family, of Skelmerdale, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," will be given by Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman; while Mr. Wm. E. A. Axon will read "An Irish Analogue of Nixon's Prophecy."



At the January meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, a paper was read from Mr. W. H. Heathcote on the extremely interesting village of RIBCHESTER. This village is chiefly noted for its profusion of Roman antiquities, many of which, doubtless, are still to be discovered. About half-a-mile to the east of Ribchester is Styd Church, the most interesting and oldest building in North Lancashire. It is evident from the mixture of styles that the church was built in the transition period from the Norman to early English, or the early part of the twelfth century. It is a very plain building, at first sight appearing more like a barn than a church, being only eighteen yards by nine broad. It contains a nave without aisles, and has neither tower nor belfry. The north door, now built up, has a circular arch with zigzag ornaments. The southern door, the one now in use, is evidently of later date, consisting of clustered columns with foliated capitals, surmounted by an arch of early English architecture. On the west side are the remains of a staircase, at the head of which is a doorway, now blocked up, which led to a western gallery not now in existence. No doubt the gallery led to the hospital or preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, with which building the church was connected. The inside of the church is very plain, the roof being supported by unwrought rafters. The old oak pulpit, which has no reading-desk, stands on a stone pedestal, a portion of a chain hanging over it from the roof. A plain oak screen sets apart a portion of the church for a chancel. In the chancel is an ancient pew, which may have belonged to the master of the hospital.



The POWELL ROLL OF ARMS (*temp.* Edward III.), belonging to the Ashmolean collection, one of the most important heraldic rolls still unprinted (see *Athenæum*, February 23rd, 1889), has been edited by Mr. James Greenstreet. Its publication in the pages of the *Reliquary* will begin in the forthcoming July issue. There is a modern copy of this roll in the British Museum (No. 26,677 Add. MSS.), but the spelling of the names in this transcript is frequently faulty.



The Annual Meeting of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Derby in February. Mr. Arthur Cox, M.A., the Hon. Sec., was able to give a good account of the progress, work, and financial position of the Society. It was reported that the Duke of Rutland had courteously acknowledged the interference of the Society in preserving the panelling of Had-don from further experiments and scrapings of modernising bunglers, and had consented to become one of the vice-presidents of the Society. Mr. W. Bemrose read a very able paper on Domestic Woodwork, illustrated by many good examples from his private collection. The Rev. Dr. Cox followed with some remarks on Ecclesiastical Woodwork in Derbyshire.

The Derbyshire Society propose to continue their excavations of RAINS BONE CAVE in the spring, and have voted £10 towards the work. Professor Boyd Dawkins has most kindly offered to act as cicerone to the members at a visit that they propose paying to Owen's College Museum during May. Mr. John Ward, one of the most useful members of the Society, both by pen and pencil, proposes to deal exhaustively with the encaustic tiles of Derbyshire. Readers of early volumes of the *Reliquary* will remember the interesting articles on the Repton tile-kiln and Derbyshire tiles by the late Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt.



On Sunday, February 3rd, a most lamentable fire broke out in the CHURCH OF HANMER, Flintshire. Within a few hours nothing remained but the naked walls. The church was a fine example of late perpendicular work, with the nave arcades of an older church. The church was singularly rich in woodwork, screen, parclose, and elaborate roofs. The pulpit, with its sounding board, was the finest example of carved Jacobean work that we have ever seen; it bore the date 1627, and had a wealth of inscriptions. Chained black-letter volumes, and other details of much interest disappeared in the flames. It is not a little remarkable that the church now consumed was rebuilt about 1490, in the place of one that was burnt down in 1463. Lord Kenyon has set a most generous example in instantly giving £1,000 towards the second rebuilding; funds are urgently needed. The Rev. Canon Lee, the rector, is a well-known Cambrian antiquary.



A remarkable metal CRUCIFIX (says the *Athenæum* of March 2nd) has been discovered beneath the chancel floor of a church in Holderness. It is of bronze, and the figure is hollowed out at the back. It is 6 inches long, and the stretch of the arms 5½ inches. The feet are not folded over each other. The full drapery round the waist is fastened with a girdle and comes down nearly to the feet. The crucifix cannot be later in date than the twelfth century, and is possibly not a little earlier than even this. Metal crucifixes of such a date are exceptional. The British Museum contains nothing within two centuries of it. It seems probable that it is of English make, with certain Irish characteristics in the mind of the artificer. It has evidently been attached to wood, possibly to a processional cross.

We are glad to be able to add that we have secured permission from the owner of the crucifix to have it fully illustrated in a future number of the *Reliquary*.



EDINGTON CHURCH, WILTS. In the paper read by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., before the Royal Archaeological Institute at Salisbury, in August, 1887, mention is made of traces of a chamber having existed between the buttresses of the two easternmost bays on the south side of the chancel of this church; recent investigations by that gentleman, during the repairs which he is carrying out, have thrown fresh light upon this feature. In the buttress dividing the two bays, a built-up doorway has been opened out, with rebate for door and holes for hooks and bolt, and in each of the two end buttresses a window with marks of iron bars at close intervals, also with a rebate for shutter—no glazing having ever existed in either. Thus there is evidence of a double chamber with a shuttered window in each part, and the two divided by a door; the westernmost chamber communicating with the chancel by a door opening outwards, and the easternmost having openings in the main wall admitting a view of the high altar. These chambers were paved with encaustic tiles level with the floor of the chancel, and roofed at a low level—below the chancel window-sills. There is no definite evidence of the width of this adjunct, as the outer face of the buttresses has been rebuilt (doubtless when the structure was pulled down), but it was probably narrow, as the windows in the end buttresses are near to the main wall. The whole is an original part of the monastic church built by Bishop Edington in 1361, and its use was done away with in pre-Reformation times, as evinced by the masonry blocking up the squints.

Mr. Ponting considers the feature unique in many respects, and it certainly opens a wide field for conjecture.



At the Salisbury Congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 1887, Precentor Venables, in his opening address as President of the Architectural Section, remarked that "the ELEANOR CROSS AT WALTHAM was undergoing restoration for the second time within his recollection." Unfortunately this is the case, but let us hope that it is an exceptional instance.

Up to 1833 little had been done to repair the ravages of time and neglect in this structure, but in that year an excess of zeal was shown, and the whole of the work of the two upper stages (excepting the central cose and the effigies) was renewed. A conjectural restoration of the missing terminal was also made by erecting the existing unsuitable spire surmounted by a small cross. The work was costly (it is on record that about £1,200 was spent), but the carved work was executed in soft white Bath oolite, known as "Farleigh Down," which in 50 years had become so much crumbled and perished as to be in danger of falling—indeed the Local Authorities had condemned the Cross as a "dangerous structure."

The second restoration was taken in hand in 1885, when a local committee was formed and Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., of Marlborough, appointed architect. All the exposed parts of the 1833 work have been cut away and reinstated in Ketton stone, with the exception of the spire, which was sound, and as its design is not calculated to lead anyone into considering it to be original, this has been left untouched, as also has been all the old work.

Some of the more sound parts of the original work removed in 1833 were built into the wall of an adjacent house: these have now been replaced in their former position in the Cross, and—as they comprised pieces of nearly every ornamental feature—are valuable evidence of the design. The general lines of the old work appear to have been carefully followed in the previous restoration, though the carving entirely lacked "feeling." The cost of the recent works has been about £700, part of which has yet to be raised.



The architect of the above restoration is to be congratulated in having also been given the interesting task of re-erecting "TEMPLE BAR," which, after having lain for ten years on a piece of waste land in Farrington Street, now stands at the entrance to Theobald's Park, Herts. Owing to the disappearance of the distinctive marks which were placed on the stones when the structure was taken down, the finding of their original places was a difficult work, but it has been so far accomplished that, with the exception of the new stones introduced to take the place of missing ones, no change in the erection is apparent.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

HENRY VIII. AND THE ENGLISH MONASTERIES: Vol. II. By Francis Adrian Gasquet. *John Hodges*. Demy 8vo., pp. vii., 611. Price 12s.—We should think that every reader of the first volume of Fr. Gasquet's account of the dissolution of the English monasteries has been longing for its successor. For our own part, now that its successor has arrived, our only regret is that there is no further

pleasurable anticipation, for with the second volume the work is finished. Turning first of all to the end of the volume, we find four maps, showing the distribution throughout England of the houses of (1) Black Monks [Benedictines and Cluniacs]; of (2) White Monks [Cistercian]; of (3) Regular Canons, Black [Augustinian], and White [Premonstratensian]; and (4) the Nunneries and Gilbertine houses. These maps are designed to represent the state of the different orders in the reign of Henry VIII., and do not include the houses which were suppressed or died out before 1509. The map of the first volume showed the houses of the four great orders of Friars, and those of the Carthusians. But even these maps by no means exhaust the list of really religious houses that so thickly dotted the surface of England in the earlier days of Henry VIII. The houses of the Trinitarian and Crutched Friars, the Bonhommes, the establishments of the Knights of St. John, and the numerous hospitals served by a community are all omitted. We are, therefore, heartily glad to learn that considerable progress has already been made with a handy historical atlas of ancient ecclesiastical England, which will show not only all that is given in Fr. Gasquet's maps, and all the omissions mentioned above, but also the alien priories, the monasteries destroyed at an earlier date, the hospitals, and even the chantries. Meanwhile the historical or ecclesiastical student cannot but be grateful for the excellent maps that are supplied in these volumes; our only grumble about them concerns the publisher rather than the author, for they are printed on such material and mounted in such a manner as almost to ensure their being speedily torn or damaged. The other appendices to this volume all tend to make the work absolutely indispensable to anyone desirous of forming a fair estimate of monastic life and its suppression.

As to the volume itself, it is not quite so original or startling in its freshness as its predecessor, but it is just as accurate, fair, and interesting. It opens with a vivid account of the method of procedure in the dissolution of the lesser monasteries; to this follows a description of the remarkable rising in Lincolnshire against the suppression. The better known Pilgrimage of Grace, and the second northern rising are brought most vividly before us, good use being made of the graphic details of the resistance of the harnessed canons of Hexham, already printed by Canon Raine for the Surtees Society. The suppression of the convents is a singularly sad chapter; even their bitterest and foulest foes could only make and invent evil charges against a shadowy minority. That infamous couple, Layton and Legh, in their notorious *comperta*, are only able to charge vice against 27 nuns of all the convents of the thirteen counties they visited, and even of these 27 all but 10 can be identified as subsequently receiving pensions. Even in this chapter, we notice the author's thorough honesty of statements; he corrects the popular misconception as to the number of religious women thus turned adrift into the world, and shows how it is usually much exaggerated. The chapters on the monastic spoils and their spending are, perhaps, the most valuable and original part of this volume, which is, however, of vivid and sustained interest from beginning to end. The concluding section, wherein are summed up "Some Results of the Suppression," is a masterly piece of writing, characterized also by a breadth of view and a calmness of reasoning that are the rare but first essentials for anyone who writes gravely of national history. Most cordially do we tender our thanks to Fr. Gasquet for all that he has accomplished. A right estimate of the real sources that were at work to bring about the great religious and social changes that gradually revolutionized England during the sixteenth century, and of the way in which that work was accomplished, will do much to heal modern differences, and to bring about that unity for which many earnest souls outside the Roman obedience are constantly yearning. Great writers of their kind and day, from Fox to Froude, have embellished or dressed up certain facts or fancies of these times, to arouse prejudices or to build up a flashy literary reputation; but now that the great stores of the Public Record Office, and the side lights of the Historical MSS. Commission are so fully open to research, the true historian of the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three children has yet to be found, and in Fr. Gasquet we recognise a worthy forerunner. Here is the weighty and true conclusion of a subject that the author has made so emphatically his own. "Such are some of the momentous social results of that great event (the suppression of the monasteries). They may be summed up in a few words. The creation of a large class of poor, to whose poverty was attached the stigma of crime; the

division of class from class, the rich mounting up to place and power, the poor sinking to lower depths; destruction of custom as a check upon the exactions of landlords; the loss by the poor of those foundations at schools and universities intended for their children; and the passing away of ecclesiastical tithes into the hands of lay owners. It has become habitual with many persons to regard the greatness of the Elizabethan era as in some way rendered possible only by the dissolution of the monasteries. By this the national energies are vaguely supposed to have now first obtained a fair field and fair play. That society should have resettled itself, and a new and great day should have dawned is nothing wonderful. The constitution of human society appears to be such as never to lose the power of recreating itself on a new basis, however desperate the condition to which it may be for a time reduced. Out of revolution order once more will surely be evolved, however much may have been irretrievably lost in the cataclysm which suddenly arrested a natural and normal development. It is in no spirit of concession to a sentimental and sterile feeling of regret for a dead past that it is desired to bring home the fact that the dissolution of the monasteries did inflict a terrible blow on the social state, and made life harder for the nation at large. It is always an advantage to know the truth and to learn how to face it. Besides, the past has ever its lesson for the present, and to know how grievous was the deception in the bright promise of national happiness and individual prosperity, which the distribution of so noble a prize was to secure, may have its lessons even in our own day."

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THE WALLOONS AND THEIR CHURCH AT NORWICH. By William John Charles Moens, F.S.A. *The Huguenot Society*. 4to., pp. vi., 111. Price 7s. 6d. This is an excellent publication of the Huguenot Society. The industry of Mr. Moens has collected together, in a readable form, a great variety of particulars relative to the settlement and subsequent life of the Walloons, or French-speaking people of Flanders, who settled at Norwich in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The sources of information that Mr. Moens studied to produce this volume were very various, and included the Domestic State Papers of the Record Office, the Corporation Archives of Norwich, the Parker Baker and Lansdowne MSS., and the Archives of the French and Dutch churches in London, as well as those of Ypres. "Invited by the Duke of Norfolk and the Corporation of Norwich, the strangers, on obtaining letters patent from the Crown, came to Norwich in 1565, from Sandwich, where they first settled, and soon increasing in numbers, restored to the city, by the manufacture of their various fabrics, that prosperity which had been lost by the ravages caused by the mortality from the Black Death at the close of the fourteenth century." By-the-bye, Mr. Moens ought not to call 1349 the close of the fourteenth century. Strict articles were imposed on the strangers to ensure their due behaviour, as, for instance, that none of them were to be "founde walkynge in the streets after the eight of the clock bell shalbe ronge in the churche of Saynt Peter of Mancrofte." In 1566 the Bishop of Norwich assigned to them a large disused chapel near his palace, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and called the Bishop's chapel. The Walloons had quiet enjoyment of this chapel until 1610, when the then bishop gave them notice to leave, as he required it. Other bishops warned them off, but they still continued. Bishop Corbet, in 1634, after accusing them of often breaking promises to leave, wrote sternly, "Your discipline, I know, care not much for a consecrated place, and anye other roome in Norwich that hath but width and length may serve your turne as well as the chappel, wherefore I say unto you depart and hire some other place for your irregular meetings." His successor, Bishop Wren, at last succeeded in ejecting them in 1637, and the Walloons took on a lease from the Corporation for forty years the old church of St. Mary the Less, that had been used as the hall for the sale of yarn. It continued, by renewed leases, in their possession until the dissolution of the congregation in 1805, through evaporation and absorption. It is only natural to expect that Mr. Moens should be prejudiced against Archbishop Laud. His actions, viewed from the Walloon standpoint,

quite justify the title of the chapter, "Persecution of the Foreign Churches by Laud," though it is difficult to see how any conscientious believer in the apostolic episcopate could have acted otherwise. But nothing save tainted evidence can justify Mr. Moens in saying that "it was proved at the trial of Laud that his desire was to reconcile the English people to the Church of Rome." The assertion is ridiculous, and can be controverted with ease on Roman Catholic evidence. Taken as a whole, this volume is much to be commended, for it deals with an exceptional and interesting subject in a clear and pleasant manner. The reproduction of the 1696 map of the city of Norwich as a frontispiece adds much to the value of the book.



THE HISTORY OF STANDON. By Edward Salt, B.A. *Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.* 8vo., pp. 274. Price 7s. 6d. This book is a most welcome addition to that rapidly-increasing library which has for its object the description and elucidation of local or parochial history. To those who intend to follow Mr. Salt's example, his work will be of great value, for the two introductory chapters give useful, concise summaries of the origin of our ancient villages, parishes, and manors, as well as a popular but careful explanation of the Domesday Return and its various terms. These chapters show wide and discriminating reading; but we would suggest to Mr. Salt, if the occasion arises, as we trust it may, for a reprint, that he should carefully weigh the writings of Sir Henry Maine and Messrs. Seebohm and Gomme on "Village Communities," and give us a digest. Another way in which this book will prove exceptionally useful to all interested in parochial and manorial history, and who may not have time to consult and compare larger works, is in the good account in the fourth chapter of ancient forest and hunting terms, as well as of court leets, court barons, and of the nature of manor court rolls. The most valuable part of the book to the antiquary is the series of Englished transcripts from these rolls, which exist in this parish from 1338 to 1773; they throw further light upon the procedure of these village courts than anything that has yet been printed outside the proceedings of a few archæological societies, not accessible to the general public.

A history of the church follows; it seems to be well done, though possibly a few other sources of information might have been consulted with advantage, as, for instance, the Commonwealth Survey at Lambeth Library. A list of the rectors is given, beginning with 1301; they are in all thirty-three. The last part of the volume gives the first two centuries of the parish registers, 1558 to 1758. The title of this long chapter is somewhat misleading, "Extracts from the Register Book of Standon," for we understand that they are really full transcripts of all the register, save for the omission of those of illegitimate birth. But in an antiquarian publication, we fail to see the reason for this omission. The volume closes with a good index. This parochial history cannot fail to be of great interest to all acquainted with Standon and that part of Staffordshire; and as a help to all intending to launch out in a similar direction, the book can be cordially recommended without reserve.



FOREIGN VISITORS IN ENGLAND: By Edward Smith. *Elliot Stock.* pp. xx., 222. Price 4s. 6d.—This is the most recent issue of that ever charming series, The Book Lover's Library. Within its pages Mr. Edward Smith pleasantly discourses of the visits that literary foreigners have paid to our shores during the last three centuries, giving notes on their books and their opinions. We are assured, in the preface, that the bibliography of the subject extends to over four hundred items, and are warned that no exhaustive treatment of the subject is to be expected in this little volume. An interesting list is given of the chief books to which reference is made, beginning with Von Rozmital, a Bohemian noble, who was on an embassy to England in 1466, and whose experiences were published a century later, and ending with Philippe Daryl, whose experiences of England appeared in an English dress in 1884, and whose chapter on the House of Commons is generally admitted to be the best general essay extant on our parliamentary

life and procedure. The author has hit upon a curious and interesting subject, has sifted his matter with much discrimination, and has produced a volume which is readable and instructive from cover to cover. One of the most interesting chapters is that which deals with inns and innkeepers. An instance is given of the successful carrying out of the supposed new crime of "boycotting," last century, whereby an innkeeper of Canterbury was ruined through having extortionately charged the Duc de Nivernois. The pedestrian travels, by Moiritz, a gentleman from Berlin, in 1782, afford us an amusing insight into the ways and manners of our country taverns.



NOTES ON THE CHURCH OF ST. SWITHIN, HEADBOURNE WORTHY. By John Henry Slessor, M.A. *Simpkin & Marshall*. 4to., pp. 20, four plates. Price 5s.—From 680 to 685, St. Wilfrid, driven from Northumbria, took refuge in Sus-ex, where he was as active in his zeal for Christianity as he had been in the north. As a builder of churches St. Wilfrid was specially illustrious, of which the restoration of York Minster and the building of the noble churches of Ripon and Hexham testify in the north. During his sojourn in the south, he was equally active in a like direction. He built a monastery at Selsea, long since swallowed up by the sea. We know that he was the founder of the churches of Warnford and Corhampton, and there seems good reason to suppose that he may have been also the founder of the church of Headbourne Worthy, near Winchester. "The pilaster rib-work on the north wall of the nave and south wall of the chancel, the doorway opening into the western annexe, and the Rood therein, the long and short work at the north-east quoin of the nave, and the dial on the south wall of the tower" may all be assigned to the early period of Saxon architecture, when Wilfrid flourished. The ground plan of this small church is the same as it was in Saxon days, the nave 48 ft. by 25 ft. 8 in., and the chancel 28 ft. by 19 ft. 10 in., both measured on the outside. The most remarkable feature of this peculiar and most interesting church (now for the first time worthily described and illustrated) is the Rood in the western annexe, built into what was originally the exterior west wall of the church. It seems reasonable to suppose that the chief object of building this annexe in the 15th century was to preserve this very ancient Rood, which must have already suffered much through exposure to weather. The three full-sized figures of the Saviour and SS. Mary and John were cut in the stone, and originally stood out in bold relief. The Rood was lamentably defaced in the 16th century, but the outlines of the sculpture are clearly discernible. There can be no doubt that it is Saxon work, and an unique example of a Rood of that date. The notes on this church by Rector Slessor are careful and of much interest, erring only on the side of too great brevity; the book is beautifully printed, and the four illustrations (including that of the Rood), reproduced by the Photoplane Company, are most effective. Only 150 copies of this most charming volume were issued, and the antiquary or ecclesiologist who can secure a copy at the very moderate price named above will indeed be fortunate. It is quite certain to be speedily out of print.



JOHN FRANCIS: A LITERARY CHRONICLE OF HALF-A-CENTURY. Compiled by John C. Francis. *Richard Bentley & Son*. Crown 8vo. Vol. I., pp. xxxii., 560; Vol. II., pp. xii., 584. Price 24s.—Mr. Francis promises us shortly another and independent volume, which shall treat exclusively of matters immediately pertaining to the private life of his father. From the brief autobiographical sketch, and from the numerous incidental allusions throughout these pages, there can be no doubt that the life of the courteous gentleman who was for more than fifty out of the sixty years' existence of the *Athenaeum* its publisher, will be looked forward to with eagerness. The present volumes tell the story of the rise and progress of the *Athenaeum*, from the time when it was started by James Silk Buckingham, in 1828, down to 1882, the date of Mr. Francis' death, with completeness and accuracy. The history of the leading literary journal of the times, and the undeviating way in which it has followed the highest aims, and the most

rigid impartiality, cannot fail to be interesting; but this work is much more than a mere chronicle of the life of a weekly newspaper. The two volumes, as they deal with the reviews of books, the obituary notices, and the numerous original articles in literature, science, and art, form a really invaluable chronicle of all that is worthy of note in the world of letters during the past half-century. These volumes are as essential to any good library as Justin MacCarthy's "History of our own Times," to which, indeed, they form an admirable companion. Nor will they only be found to be absolutely accurate volumes for literary reference, but they are also pleasant books to take up and read from chapter to chapter. We are quite confident that our readers will be grateful to us for drawing attention to this work; it seems impossible to us that anyone can be disappointed with it; and, as the best way of showing the interesting character of its pages, we transcribe the contents list of two of the chapters, taken haphazard, one from one volume and one from the other. "Chap. III. 1832-1846. New Year's Address. Poem by Carlyle. Published at 2, Catherine Street. Death of Sir Walter Scott. Contributors to the *Athenæum*. English Literature in the Nineteenth Century. Roxburgh Revels MS. Spanish Literature. The National Gallery. Letters of Nelson. Railway Map of England. New Houses of Parliament. British Association at Bristol. Bookseller's Provident Institution. Arabic and Persian Literature. Carlyle's German Lectures. Death of William IV. 'Victoria's Tears.' Removal to Wellington Street. Social Questions. Penny Postage. Discoveries in Photography. Electrotyping. Stationers' Benevolent Society. Bohn's Catalogue. Literary Fund. Printers' Franklin Pension. Longevity. Phrenology and Mesmerism. Harriet Martineau. Polar Expeditions. Lithography by Steam. The Oldest Wood-block. Faraday's Discoveries. Public Parks. Dwellings of the Poor. Death of Mr. Tegg. Telegraph to France. The *Daily News* Founded. Mr. Dilke becomes its Manager."

"Chap. VII. (vol. ii.). 1870-1872. The Spanish Throne. French Jealousy of Germany. War Declared against Prussia. Sale of London Papers. 'Paris and the War.' Enlargement of the *Athenæum*. Mr. Dixon resigns the Editorship. 'Literature of the People.' Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Caryl Papers. Rosetti's Poems. Death of Mark Lemon. Shirley Brookes, Editor of *Punch*. Death of Cyrus Fielding. Newspaper Stamp Abolished. Burmese Books. Obituary of 1870. Peace Proposals. Terms of Peace. War Literature. Death of Mr. Sampson Low, jun.—of Prof. De Morgan—of Robert Chambers—of David Chambers. Aquaria-Marine Biological Association. Death of Mr. Lloyd. National Debt. 'Battle of Dorking.' Death of Mr. R. Bentley—of Sir R. I. Murchison. Obituary of 1871. Sir Henry Holland's 'Recollections.' Dr. Livingstone. Stanley's 'How I Found Livingstone.' Death of F. D. Maurice—of Charles Lever. 'Memories of the British Museum.' Owen's College. The Clarendon Press. The Revised Bible. Dr. Murray's English Dictionary. Obituary of 1872."

Mr. John C. Francis's straightforward, unaffected style is not the least charm of these interesting pages. He has, all unconsciously, produced one of the best books of the year.



THE HISTORY OF LONGRIDGE AND DISTRICT: By Tom C. Smith, Preston. C. W. Whitehead. Small 4to., pp. x., 296. Price 7s. 6d.—Mr. Tom C. Smith has produced a painstaking and at the same time an interesting book. In many respects he follows the beaten tracks in gleaning material for local history; but in other respects his treatment of local subjects is bold, quaint, and amusing. It reminds us in parts of the well-known *History of Derby*, written by W. Hutton at the end of last century; this is a high compliment, for it is generally admitted to be a book of exceptional brightness and humour. We do not mean to say that we find this quaintness when Mr. Smith discourses of philology, Roman roads, or the Domesday survey, but when he carries down his history to modern times, he is delightful in his frankness. There does not seem any sting or sarcasm in his remarks, so we suppose the local celebrities do not feel very sore; but certainly it is altogether unusual and unexpected to find a writer living in such a Palace of Truth as to quietly jot down precisely what his real opinions are on matters going on

around him. Take, for instance, some of his writing upon his present vicar—Rev. Fitzherbert Astley Cave-Browne-Cave, who came to the parish in 1877. He is “as large and as fine a specimen of an English gentleman as it is possible for the soil to grow. Handsome, polished, genial, and courteous, his very appearance gratified the people of Longridge. Such a contrast he was to the late vicar. . . . Frank and outspoken, he told the people what his views were about parish work, and at once proceeded to throw himself with characteristic energy into the task of stirring up the somewhat stagnant waters of Longridge church and social life. . . . Mr. Cave would have made an excellent captain of Life Guards. He would have had his troop in first-rate order, a matter less difficult for one of his qualities than the disciplining of a country parish. . . . Hospitable to a fault, and a thorough gentleman, people find it hard to quarrel with him. He may have softened and toned down the amenities of social life, but that is all. As a preacher, Mr. Cave is hard to criticise. He so seldom does himself justice. So busy is he during the week, he has no time to read or prepare his sermons as a rule, and so either repeats a string of well-worn platitudes, or loses himself in the maze of an involved argumentative discourse. I’ve heard him preach fine sermons, and with his splendid voice and commanding appearance, it is a pity he should give himself so little chance in the pulpit.”

The antiquary, whether local or general, cannot fail to be pleased with the book. It is a history in brief of the district as well as of Longridge itself, short chapters being given to the neighbouring parishes of Ribchester, Chipping, Grimsargh, Whitechapel, and Goosnargh. We had noted down some examples of carelessness, but they are of no great moment, and perhaps scarcely worth quoting—why, for instance, should Mr. Smith write of Canon Raines, instead of the well-known Canon Raine? We are glad to learn that the same pen is now engaged on a detailed history of Ribchester.



RECENT DISCOVERIES OF ROMAN REMAINS IN CHESTER: By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. *Manchester, A. Ireland.* 8vo., pp. xviii., 175. Mr. Earwaker has done a good work in publishing this extensively illustrated volume on the Roman Remains found of late in repairing the north wall of the city of Chester. The book consists of a series of papers read before the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society, and reprinted by permission of the council. We here find in a single volume the official report on the discoveries by the city surveyor, papers (and discussions thereon) by the late W. Thompson Watkin, by W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., by E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., and by G. W. Shrubsole. The historical introduction by Mr. Earwaker is a fair and interesting summary of the whole question. We most cordially support his view that, as it is now known that the north wall is full of Roman remains, further explorations ought to be undertaken. If this was carefully and systematically done, “none can say what unexpected discoveries might not be made, and what new light might be thrown, not only on the history of Chester, but also on the history of the Roman occupation of England.” The recent discoveries have already increased the number of inscribed Roman stones previously found in Chester, during the past 300 years, from five to thirty-two. The illustrations, twenty-three in all, add very much to the value of this excellent book; they are all from the drawings of Mrs. Earwaker. Only 100 large paper copies have been printed, price 21s.; and 150 on small paper, price 12s. 6d.



LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ABRAHAM SHARP. By William Cudworth. *Samson Low & Co.* 4to., pp. xvi., 342. Price 26s.—Abraham Sharp came of a family of substance in Little Horton, near Bradford. His father, John Sharp, was a yeoman and clothier, and during the Civil War period took a very active part for the Parliamentarians in the siege of Bradford. Subsequently, he accompanied General Fairfax throughout the Western Campaign as his financial secretary. At the close he was rewarded by Parliament by a certificate of good service signed by Fairfax, and accompanied by a gold medal struck in honour of the great General. His eldest son, the Rev. Thomas Sharp, M.A., one of the

ejected ministers, was a man of good parts, and from a branch of the same family sprang Archbishop Sharp. Abraham Sharp, being a younger son, was intended by his father for a commercial life, and was apprenticed to a mercer at York, but his tastes were opposed to such an occupation, and the deed of apprenticeship was revoked. After some unsettledness of life, during which the bent of his mind was altogether in the direction of mathematical studies and the indulgence of his skill in mechanical operations, Abraham Sharp was brought into contact with the Rev. John Flamsteed, who received the appointment of first Astronomer-Royal at Greenwich Observatory, in 1676. Mr. Flamsteed determined upon the construction of a mural arc at his own expense, which was finished in 1683, but proved an utter failure. In his extremity Flamsteed sought the aid of Abraham Sharp, who in 1688 was assisting him at Greenwich Observatory, and in about fifteen months he succeeded in constructing a mural arc much stronger than the former one. This was finished, having been divided and engraved by Mr. Sharp's own hand, in September, 1689; and from that time every observation which Flamsteed made assumed a tangible and permanent form. Mr. Flamsteed also employed Sharp in computing the places of many of the stars of his catalogue. The climate of the south of England not agreeing with Abraham Sharp's Yorkshire constitution, he was obliged to return to Horton Hall. This was in the year 1694. Up to the time of Flamsteed's death, in 1719, an extensive and friendly correspondence passed between Greenwich and Horton, during which time Abraham Sharp was forwarding his astronomical observations to Flamsteed and keeping up a correspondence with him and with many scientific men on mathematical and other subjects. The correspondence embraces a variety of subjects, the most interesting being the account it gives of the repeated difficulties thrown in the way of the publication of the *Historia Cælestis*, especially by Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Halley, and the new light which it throws on Abraham Sharp's share in the compilation and ultimate publication of that great work. He not only supplied Flamsteed with material for completing his catalogue of 3,000 fixed stars, included in this work, but he drew the charts of all the constellations visible in our hemisphere, and the planispheres of the northern and southern constellations, which were so beautifully drawn that no engraver in England could be found skilful enough to do justice to his neatness of penmanship. Flamsteed dying when only the first volume had been published, the work of completing and publishing the second and third volumes devolved upon Abraham Sharp and Joseph Crosthwait, Flamsteed's assistant at the time of his death. For all this lifelong devotion to astronomical science Mr. Sharp received no pecuniary reward, nor were his labours ever publicly recognised and acknowledged. He died a bachelor in 1742, and in the ninetieth year of his age.

Such is an outline of the life so interestingly told by Mr. Cudworth in the handsome and well-illustrated volume before us. It is chiefly based upon a mass of correspondence between Sharp and his contemporaries that has been placed in the editor's hands. He has made good use of his materials, and has added much to the interest and value of the work by the supplementary chapters. These deal with the lives of John Sharp the Parliamentarian, Rev. Thomas Sharp, John Sharp the Royalist, Archbishop Sharp, and with several families (Clarkson, Stansfeld, and Rooke) that have been intimately associated with the Sharps by marriage.



LINCOLN MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1598-1628. By A. Gibbons. *Mitchell and Hughes*. Imp. 8vo., pp. viii., 163. Price 15s.

LIBER ANTIQVVS HUGONIS WELLS. By A. Gibbons. *Lincoln: James Williamson*. 8vo., pp. x., 113. Price 10s. 6d.—These two volumes are the result of the patient labours of Mr. A. Gibbons, previously well known to genealogists as the author of "Early Lincoln Wills." To the first of the volumes is prefixed a valuable account of the existing state of the archives of the Bishop of Lincoln, which Mr. Gibbons has been recently in part arranging. The Episcopal Registers are a fine series, beginning in 1209, and rivalled only by those of York, which begin in 1214. The Transcripts of Parish Registers from 1585 for the County of Lincoln are practically complete. There are also valuable episcopal and archidiaconal, monastic and general visitations. Terriers, tithe books,

ecclesiastical court books, court rolls, deeds, etc., exist "in immense masses." The documents transcribed in this volume are the Marriage Licenses from a series of "Allegation Books" between 1598 and 1628, with the exception of a break from 1606 to 1612.

The second volume is priceless to the ecclesiologist or the antiquary; it is a transcript of the earliest of the episcopal registers—namely that of Bishop Wells from 1209 to 1235. It is by far the earliest record of the diocesan details of the Church of England that has yet been printed. Its value is enhanced by a brief historical introduction from the pen of Canon Perry.



A CATALOGUE OF WROUGHT AND CAST LEAD HEADS. Illustrated by R. T. Blomfield, M.A. *John Alfred Hunt*, Hoddesdon, Herts. This is no ordinary trade circular, or it would not obtain notice here. It is an artistically drawn catalogue, large folio size, of wrought and cast gutter heads and rain-water pipes of lead. This is the first attempt, so far as we are aware, of the present day to revert to the artistic use of lead in connection with architecture, which was so usual a feature of the best buildings, both ecclesiastical and domestic, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and even to some extent of the sixteenth century. The plastic but yet enduring quality of the material readily lends itself to a great variety of treatment, whilst the lights and shades and the varied tinting of lead spouting readily blend with almost any variety of brick or stone work, and thus the building is spared the ill-effect of the crude angles and hard lines of cast iron. We have long thought that architects and builders, as well as all those interested in church or manor-house reparation were strangely neglectful of an admirable material, and we therefore most cordially welcome this catalogue, specially prepared for submission to architects. Should Mr. Blomfield draw a supplementary catalogue, it would be well to give some examples direct from Tudor, Jacobean, and Queen Anne work. Those interested in old plumbers' workings in lead will find an illustrated article on Derbyshire examples in Vol. VIII. of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal. We are glad to hear that Mr. Hunt has just executed some gutters and gurgyles for the old church of Barfreton. Lead is also a good material for cresting.

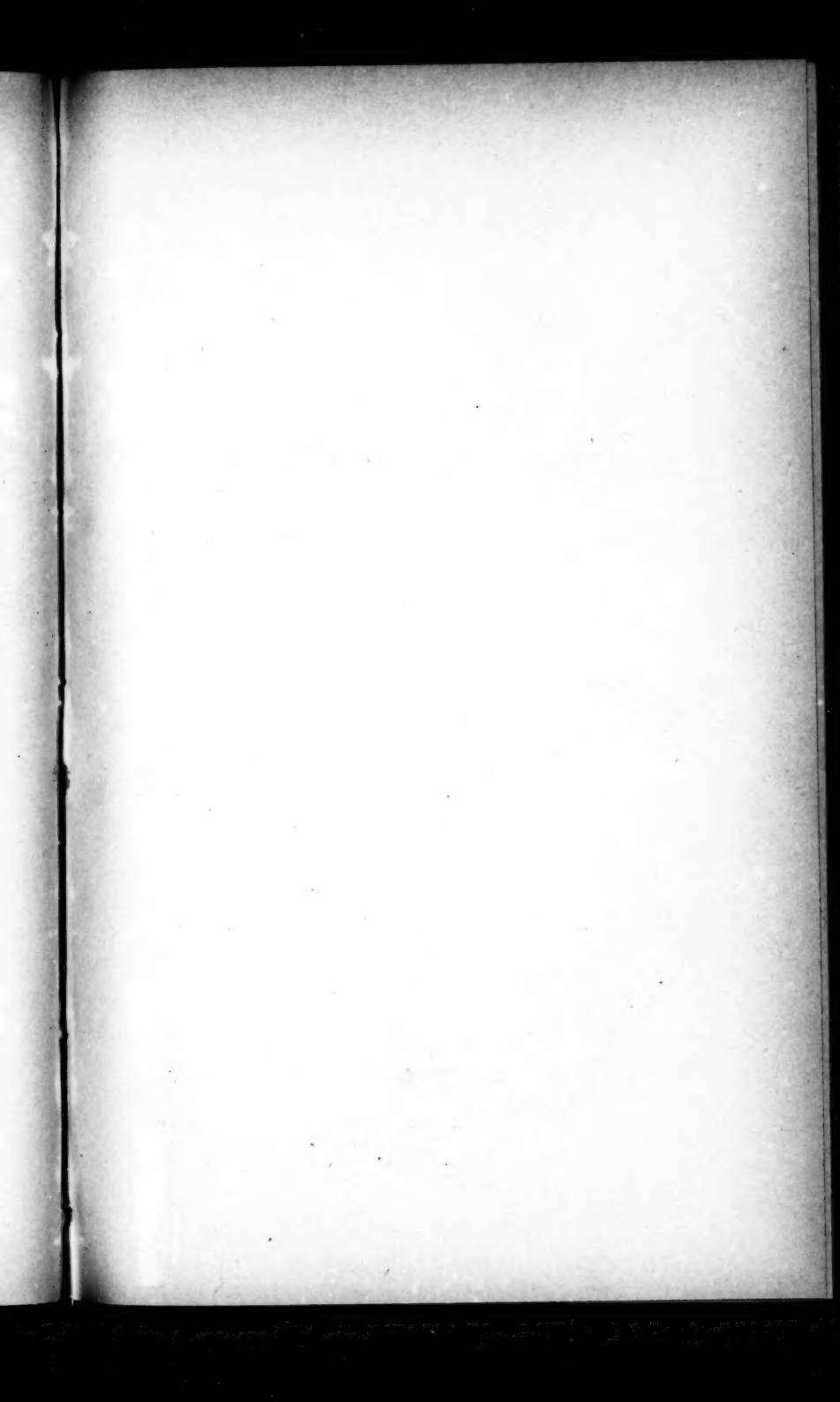


BOOKS RECEIVED, ETC.—Just before going to press we have received a magnificent volume on the *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, by Mr. Charles Lynam; it will be noticed at length in the July issue. Other volumes of that good *Mermaid Series of Old Dramatists* will be noticed in July; also the *Cistercian Abbey, Strata Florida*, by Mr. Williams; and two more volumes of *English Writers*, by Professor Morley.

Mr. Elliot Stock sends us the first three numbers of the *Library*, a new monthly magazine of bibliography and literature, price 8d. It is the organ of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. In addition to the technical information under the head of "the Library Chronicle," which must prove of the greatest service to our rapidly growing Free Library Committees, the magazine gives a variety of interesting and appropriate articles. There seems to be plenty of elbow room for this new venture, which is more than can be said for some of the fresh literary magazines that have been recently started. From the same publisher we have received the *Antiquary* and the *Bookworm*, and two other pleasant volumes, the notices for which are reserved till July.

A number of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, published by W. K. Morton, of Horncastle, and edited by Messrs. Grange & Hudson, has reached us; it is a Quarterly, price 1s. 6d. and seems to be bringing to light a good deal of original matter; but it strikes us as giving rather little for the money. The first number of another local quarterly is to hand, *Vannin Lioar*, which is the journal of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, edited by Mr. Kermodé. The Society appears to be doing an excellent work: the natural history section somewhat predominating.

Messrs. Parker & Son send us the *Church Calendar for the Diocese of Worcester* for the current year (the 29th of issue). The editing of Canon Howe seems to have ensured the usual accuracy for which this calendar is noted.





LATTEN CRUCIFIX, C. A.D. 1200.